REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF

MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1961-62

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

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PREFACE

This is the Sixth Administration Report of the New State of Mysore after the reorganisation. It has been compiled and edited by the General Administration Department and published by order of Government.

The First Chapter gives a general summary of the events of the year. The subsequent Chapters are concerned with the detailed activities of the various branches of the Administration.

In this Report the Sections on (i) Police, (ii) Prisons, (iii) Public Health and (iv) Medical Services refer to the Calendar year 1961. Sections on (i) Land Revenue, (ii) Co-operation refer to the Revenue Year, *i.e.*, from 1st July 1961 to 30th June 1962. All the other Sections refer to the Official year, *i.e.*, from 1st April 1961 to 31st March 1962.

Figures shown within the brackets in the body of the Report pertain to the previous year.

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1961-62

PART I—GENERAL SUMMARY

General Features

GENERAL

1. The New State of Mysore was formed on 1st November 1956, by the integration of the nine Kannada speaking Districts of the former States of Bombay, Hyderabad, Madras, Coorg and the ten Districts of the Old Mysore State The new state has an area of 1,92,203 square metres with a population of 2,35,86,772 as per the census of 1961.

2. The State lies between the latitudes 11.19° and 18.19° and the longitudes 73.78° and 78.30° and is bounded on the east by Andhra Pradesh, on the south and south-west by Madras, and Kerala States, on the north by Maharashtra State and on the west by the Arabian Sea.

3. Geographically, the State of Mysore is divided into two regions. In the West is the "Malnad" or hill country, with lofty mountains and dense evergreen forests; in the Centre and the East lies the "Maidan" or plain country with lovely cities enriched by shrines and marvels of architecture and set amidst scenery abounding in all the charm of the tropics. The Malnad comprising the Western Ghats, is about 5,000 feet above sea level while the Maidan, constituting the Eastern Plains is about 3,000 feet above sea level.

4. The climate of Mysore State is essentially tropical and salubrious.

In the maidan area are cities of historical interest and of architectural value dating back many centuries to the golden age of Mysore's past, The cenery here is typically tropical.

5. Normal total rainfall during the year (April 1961 to March 1962) for the State was 1,189.8 m. m.; While the average actual Rainfall for the State was 1,672.7 m. m.

6. The new State stands eight among the fifteen States of the Indian Union both in size and in population and it accounts for 6.57 per cent of the total area of India and 4.65 per cent of the total population. The highest density of population is in Bangalore District (314 per square Kilometre) and the lowest in North Kanara District (67 per square Kilometre).

7. The rivers of Mysore State can be classified into four groups, *viz.*,

(i) The Sharavathi and the Nethravathi Group : These rivers descend from the Western Ghats and flow swiftly towards the West and join the Arabian Sea.

(ii) The Krishna Group : The tributaries of the Krishna River namely, the Bhima, the Ghataprabha, the Malaprabha, the Tungabhadra and the Vedavathi flow from the west to the north-east.

(iii) The Cauvery Group : The tributaries of the Cauvery, namely, the Lakshmana Thirtha, the Hemavathi, the Lokapavani, the Simsha, the Kabini and the Arkavathi.

(iv) The Nandidoorg Group : The Uthara Pinakini' the Dakshina Pinakini, the Pennar and the Palar from this group and flow to the east.

8. These rivers of the State provide abundant water supply and these are harnessed for generation of electricity and for irrigation purposes. Electricity is being provided even to the remotest corner of the State.

9. The State has rich variety of natural resoucres. About a sixth of its area is covered with green and semigreen forests in which teak, sandalwood and rosewood predominate. Over 60 per cent of the coffee plantations of the country and several tea, areca rubber and cardamom gardens are situated on the slopes of the Western Ghats.

10. Of timber, the State forests produce varieties of teak, rosewood, blackwood and iron wood, ebony, silk, cotton and Indian satin-wood, Indian Kino, Indian mohogany, Indian beech and Indian laburnum and Ceylon oak and Chittagong wood.

11. As regards raw materials, Mysore is one of the most favoured of countries. The State produces Gold, Silver, Copper, Iron, Graphite, Chromite, Magnesite, Manganese, Galena and Corundum, Prophyry and Felspar and a host of others.

12. The State crops include wheat, rice, ragi, jower, grams, pulses, groundnut, sesamum, oil seeds, sugarcane and cotton.

13. There are a number of major industries in Mysore State, most important of which are the Iron and Steel Works of Bhadravathi, and Paper Mills at Bhadravati, and Dendeli, Cement at Shahabad, Bhadravati and Dendali, Matches at Shimoga, Wollen and Silk Mills at Bangalore and Mysore and certain strategic importance, such as the Hindustan Aircraft, the Hindustan Machine Tools, the Bharat Electronics and the Indian Telephone Industries. Sandalwood Oil is another big Industry in which the State specialises. Another group of factories produces chemicals and fertilizers, durgs and medicines, bakelite articles, stoneware, lacquerware and toys, porcelain insulators, transformers, batteries, switches and other electrical goods.

ADMINISTRATION

14. For administrative purposes, the nineteen districts of the new State have been divided into four divisions namely :—

(*a*) *Bangalore Division, consisting of* :—(i) Bangalore, (ii) Kolar, (iii) Tumkur, (iv) Chitradurga and (v) Bellary Districts ;

( ) *Mysore Division, consisting of* ;—(i) Mysore, (ii) Mandya, (iii) Hassan, (iv) Shimoga, (v) Chickamagalur, (vi) South Kanara and (vii) Coorg Districts ;

(c) *Belgaum Division, consisting of* ;—(i) Belgaum, (ii) Dharwar, (iii) Bijapur and (iv) North Kanara Districts.

(*d*) *Gulbarga Division, consisting of* ;—(i) Bidar, (ii) Raichur and (iii) Gulbarga Districts.

15. The Administration is carried on by the Governor and a Council of Ministers which functions on the basis of oint responsibility.

16. There are two Houses of Legislature, *viz.*, the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council. The Secretariat and the State Legislature are located in the magni-

ficent granite structure called the "Vidhan Soudha", which means "Legislature Mansion". This was completed in 1956.

The capital of the State is Bangalore. It is said to have founded by the famous ruler Magadi Kempe Gowda in 1537. The City has salubrious climate, well-laid out parks, with flourishing educational and other institutions. It is 3,000 feet above sea level. Due to the rapid growth of the City, new extensions are being laid out by the City Improvement Trust Board and these extensions as and when ready are being absorbed into Corporation area of the City of Bangalore. Apart from this, large Industries in the public sector are coming up alround the periphery of Bangalore. This tremendous growth in areas and population in the City has brought in grave problems of meeting the urgent need for increasing the water supply, improving the system of underground drainage, street conservancy, improvement of city roads and street lighting and provision of medical and other amenities.

Tours and engagements of the Important distinguished persons and delegates who visited the Mysore State during the year :—

Visit ot Professor Arthur F. Burns, American Economist and former Chairman of the President's Council of Economic Adviser, U.S.A. to Bangalore on 21st January 1961, Italian Economic Mission (21 Members) from Italy to Bangalore from 14th February 1961 to 16th February 1961. Shri S. Radhakrishnan, *Vice* President of India, to Belgaum from 2nd February 1961 to 3rd February 1961 for attending the Silver Jubilee of the Lingaraj College at Belgaum, Air Marshal M. Sidki Mahmoud, C.I.N.C., U.A.R. Air Force to Bangalore on 15th February 1961, Maharaja of Bhutan to Bangalore on 18th February 1961, West German Delegation headed by Dr. Hans Wilhelmi Federal Minister for Treasury (8 members) to Bangalore from 6th to 7th March 1961, Mr. Vetrou, Counsul General of U.S.S.R. to Bangalore and Mysore from 10th to 13th March 1961, Bulgerian Parliamentary Delegations consisting of 10 Members to Bangalore from 24th March 1961 to 26th March 1961. H. E. Dr. M. I. Okpara, Premier of the Eastern Region of Nigeria to Ooty Mysore, K.R.S. and Bangalore from 17th July to 20th July 1961, Prime Minister of India to Bangalore on 28th and 29th July 1961, H. E. Mr. Muhammadu Ribadi, Defence Minister of Nigeria to Bangalore from 18th August 1961 to 20th August 1961, H. E. Inche, Mohammed Khir Bin Johari, Minister of Commerce and Industry of the Federation of Malaya to Bangalore from 8th to 9th October 1961,

Burmese Industrial Mission—38 members to Bangalore on 14th and 15th October 1961, His Majesty the King of Malaya to Mysore State in December 1961, Sri S. Radhakrishnan, *Vice* President of India to Bangalore on 16th and 17th November 1961 for laying the foundation stone of the new Library Building of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, Norwegian Delegation to Bangalore from 10th November 1961, Indonesian Trade Delegation to Bangalore from 17th to 19th November 1961, Dr. Sachs, the Head of the Department of Deveplopment Assistance, Government of West Germany from 19th and 20th November 1961, H.E.Mr John Kenneth Galbraith, Ambasador for U.S.A. in India to Mysore on 25th November 1961, H. E. Mr. Viggo Kampamann, Prime Minister of Denmark and H. E. Mr. J. O. Krag, Foreign Minister of Denmark to Bangalore and Mysore from 23rd to 25th January 1962, Russian Botanists to India in May 1961, and 40 Members of Bhutan National Assembly to Mysore State from 28th February 1961 to 4th March 1961.

Tours and Engagements of the Governor of Mysore.—His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore was the Governor of Mysore during the period in question. His Highness fulfilled several engagements during the period. His Highness was also on Foreign tour, for about eight weeks from 10th April 1961, during which period Sri Mangaladas M. Pakvasa, was the acting Governor of Mysore.

CHAPTER I

Legislation, Maintenance of Law and Order and Administration of Justice

Legislative Enactments

During the year 1961, 37 Acts were passed by the State Legislature. Of these, 20 were substantive enactments and the rest were amending and extending measures. No Ordinance was promulgated by the Governor during the year.

ACT

I. Animals and Birds

The Mysore Animal Diseases (Control) Act (18) :— This is a single integrated legislation applicable to the whole State formulated to prevent and control contagious and infectious diseases affecting animals in the State.

The Mysore Live-stock Improvement Act (30) :—This is a single uniform Act applicable to the entire new state to provide measures to be taken for the improvement of the live-stock in the State.

II. Appropriation

Four Appropriation Acts (1, 2, 7 and 25) were enacted during the year to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State, of Moneys required to meet the expenditure on administration.

III. Contingency Fund

The Mysore Contingency Fund (Temporary Amendment) Act (15) :—Provides for payment of a sum of four crores of rupees to the contingency Fund up to the first day of April 1962.

IV. Firms

The Indian Partnership (Mysore Amendment) Act (19) :—Amends Section 59-A of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 (Central Act No. XI of 1932) in order to include in the Register of firms maintained in Mysore State, the firms situated in Bellary District formerly registered in the Office of the Registrar of Firms, Madras.

LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE

V. Criminal Law

The Mysore Habitual Offenders Act (24) :—Consolidates the laws in force in the different areas of the State providing for the registration of habitual offenders and restriction of their movements, their corrective training and other ancillary matters.

VI. Education

The Mysore Compulsory Primary Education Act (9) :—Consolidates the laws in force in the different areas of the State to provide for free and compulsory primary education for all children of the age group of 6 to 14 years.

The Mysore University (Amendment) Act (5) :—Amends the Mysore University Act, 1956 to overcome certain lacunae and in particular to provide for the consequences in respect of transfer of Government Colleges to the University and the transfer of University Colleges to the Government, to modify the constitution of the Syndicate, the Academic Council and the Board of Appointments, and to validate the elections by postal ballot of members to the Senate by registered graduates.

The Mysore University(Second Amendment) Ac (31) :—Amends the Principal Act to empower the Univer, sity to borrow moneys from the Government of India-any other Government, the University Grants Commission or other incorporated body approved by the Government.

VII. Evacuee interest

The Mysore Evacuee Interest (Separation) Supplementary Act (3) :—This Act was enacted in order to apply the provisions of the Evacuee Interest (Separation) Amendment Act, 1960 (Central Act 27 of 1960) to the State of Mysore in so far as they relate to matters enumerated in List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. This replaced Mysore Ordinance 6 of 1960.

VIII. Industries

The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Mysore Amendment) Act (21).—Amends the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Aat, 1925 (Central Act XII of 1925) in its application to the State of Mysore, providing for the licensing of cotton ginning and pressing factories,

control of rates chargeable for ginning pressing cotton, and prohibiting the mixing of the different varieties of cotton and of watering of cotton.

IX. Irrigation

The Mysore Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution and Water Rate) Amendment Act (23).—Amends the principal to remove the ceiling on the contribution leviable on benefitted land and the restriction on the Water rate leviable under the principal Act and to provide for the levy of Water Rate in respect of Water stored, consumed, distributed or sold by the authority established under Section 66 of the Andhra State Act, 1953.

X. Land Revenue

The Mysore Tenancy Laws (Amendment) Acts (4 *and* 33).—Amends the Tenancy laws in force in the different areas of the State of Mysore in order to preserve the *status quo* in regard to the tenancy rights until the 31st Decembsr 1961 and 30th June 1962 respectively.

The Mysore Land Revenue (Surcharge) Act (13).—Provides for the levy on every land holder liable to pay, more than twenty rupees per revenue year as land revenue a surcharge of fifteen naye paise on every rupee of land revenue payable by him, and also additional surcharge of iwenty naye paise on every rupee of land revenue payable by him on any land where the term of assessment of land revenue fixed under any law on such land has expired. For purposes of leavy of surcharge under this Act, land revenue has been defined to include jodi, quit rent, Kettu badi or other amount of like nature.

The Mysore Land Acquisition (Mysore Extension and Amendment) Act (17).—Extends the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (Central Act I of 1894) with ceratain amendments to the entire State repealing the corresponding Acts in force in the Mysore and Hyderabed Area of the State and the local amendments to the Act in force in the Bombay and Madras Area. The more important amendments made to the principal Act are inclusive of a Comprehensive definition of public purpose, amendment of section 4 empowering the Deputy Commissioner also to issue notifications thereunder and requiring detailed particulars of the land to be acquired to be mentioned in such notifications, amendment of section 5A fixing a

period within which the report of the enquiry under that Section should be submitted and the deletion of section 8.

The Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Validation) Act (36).—Validates the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950, as in force in the Hyderabad Area of the State of Mysore, as the Principlal Act had been declared to be invalid by the Andhra Pradesh High Court for not having been assented to by the President.

The Mysore Tenants (Temporary Protection from Eviction) Act (37).—Protects the tenants personally cultivating the land leased to them from eviction from that land for a temporary period pending the commencement of the Mysore Land Reforms Law.

XI. Local Self-Government

The Mysore Municipal Laws (Amendment) Act (6).—Amends certain municipal laws in force in the Bombay Area and Mysore Area thereby providing for reservation of seats in Municipal Councils for the Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Municipalities during the period specified in the Article 334 of the Constitution of India.

The Ponnampet Notified Area Committee Continuation and Validation) Act, (16).—Provides for the continuance of the Ponnampet Notified Area Committee and its President, after the 27th July 1958 until the 30th day of September 1958.

The Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards (Amendment) Act (26).—Amends the principal Act empowering the Panchayats to levy octroi at rates not exceeding the rates specified in Schedule It o the Principal Act, and empowers the State Government to reduce the rate whenever necessary. Further, the development of agriculture is made an obligatory function instead of being a discretionary function of the Panchayats and Taluk Boards.

The Madras Area Municipalities (Extension of Term of Councillors) Amendment Act (27).—Amends the Principal Act empowering the Government to extend the term of the Councillors of Mangalore and Udipi Municipalities up to one year.

The City of Bangalore Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Act (38).—Amends the principal Act to confer higher financial powers on the Corporation in respect of execution of works and to make certain provisions found necessary for the proper implementation of the principal Act.

XII. Medical

The Mysore Medical Registration Act (34).—Provides for a uniform law for the State, for the registration of Medical Practitioners practising the modern systems of medicine.

The Mysore Homeopathic Practioners Act (35).—Regulates the qualification and practice of homeopathic system of medicine. It also provides for the constitution of a Board, a Court of Examiners and other matters such as course of studies, qualifying examinations and recognition of institutions for study of the systems of medicine.

XIII. Ports

The Mysore Ports (Landing and Shipping Fees) Act (20).—Provides for the uniform legislation for the levy of fees, on landing, shipping and storage of goods and on passengers in the ports of the State of Mysore and lays down uniform procedure for collection and utilisation of the proceeds.

XIV. Rent Control

The Mysore Rent Control Laws Continuance Act (5).—Extends the duration of the Acts specified therein, relating to the control of rent and eviction of tenants from buildings and requisitioning of lands in force in the different areas of the State up to the first day or January 1962. This Act repeals Mysore Ordinance 7 of 1960.

The Mysore Rent Control Act (22).—Consolidates the laws in force in different areas of the State, relating to the control of rents and evictions, the leasing of build ings and the control rates of hotels and lodging houses.

XV. Revenue

The Mysore Village Officers Abolition Act (14).—Provides for the abolition of the village officers and makes consequential provisions such as payment of compensasation to the holders of such officers, and grant of the lands held by them as emoluments in respect of their Office.

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XVI. Taxation.

The Mysore Motor Vehicles (Taxation on Passengers and Goods) Act (10) - Provides for the levy of tax on passengers and goods carried in stage carriages and public carrier vehicles in the State.

The Mysore Sales Tax (Amendment Act) (11).— Amends the Third Schedule to the Mysore Sales Tax Act, 1957 to levy a purchase tax at the rate of fifteen percent on the last dealer in the State.

The Mysore Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Act (12).—Empowers the State Government to exempt the levy of Sales Tax on pure silk fabrics from 1st March 1961, consequent upon the levy of an excise duty by Government of India.

The Mysore Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Act (26).—Amends the principal Act to enable Government to establish check posts wherever necessary and to authorise the officers of the Commercial Taxes Department to stop vehicles and check the goods and relevant documents carries by them in order to prevent evasion of sales tax.

The Mysore Sales Tax (Fourth Amendment) Act (29).— Designates the 'Inspecting Officers' as Assistant Commissioners of Commercial Taxes and empowers them to hear appeals against the orders of the Assistant Commercial Tax Officers. It also makes certain other amendments found necessary in the working of the principal Act, and validates the levy and collection of Sales Tax at 25 per cent on the sale of beer, whether manufactured in India or abroad.

(ii) Police

General

During the year the Law and Order situation was generally well maintained. The situations arising out of communal tension, Labour situation, Lok Sevak Sangha agitation, Hunger Strike and the M.E.S., agitation were tackled by the Police promptly and effectively.

High personages including the President of India, the Prime Minister of India and several important dignitaries visited ths State during the year and the Police arrangements made in that connection were satisfactory.

In the general revision of scales of pay sanctioned by the Government, the scales of pay of Sub-Inspectors,

Assistant Sub-Inspectors and Head-Constables have become fairly attractive and officials in the categories of these posts have been benefitted substantially. The Government sanctioned an additionel staff of 2 Superintendents, 10 First Division Clerks, 6 Second Division Clerks and 2 Typists to the office of the Inspector General of Police in view of the increased work load arising out of the States Re-organisation. In the month of November 1961, sanction was accorded by the Government for the re-organisation of the M.S.R.P. Companies. For effective check over the Motor Vehicles and detection of violations of the provisions of the M.V. Act and rules, the Government sanctioned four flying squards with a staff of one Police Inspector, one Sub-Inspector, one Head Constable and three Police Constables each.

Organisation set up and reforms.

The Crime Branch, the Special Branch, the Finger-Print Bureau, the Scientific Laboratory, etc., attached to the Deputy Inspector General of Police C.I.D. and Railways functioned satisfactorily during the year.

Excluding offences under "special and Local Laws" and the "Nuisance" section of the I.P.C., the total number of cognisable crimes reported during the year was 24,732 (24,352). The number of cases put up under Special and Local Laws during the year was 3,09,648 (2,68,183).

Crime Detection and Prosecutions.

The number of grave crimes reported during the year was 14,801 (14,584). The number of cases murders reported during the year was 603 (648), The number of cases of riots reported during the year was 966 (1,035). The number of cases of dacoities reported during the year was 69 (90). There were 154 (140) cases of robbery The number of cases of House-Breaking reported during the year was 4,705 (4,555). The increase was noticeable under all the heads of grave crime except dacoity, roiting and cattle theft.

The percentage of detection of total crime during the year was 36.57 (39.3). The number of cases decided by the Courts was 14,897 (15,152). Of these 50.4 per cent ended in conviction (52.3 per cent).

During the year Prohibition was extended to Mysore City and Mysore Taluk in the Mysore District and also Mandya District. The administrative functions of Prohibition were transferred to the Excise

Prohibition

LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE

Commissioner in Mysore, Bangalore and also to the Deputy Commissioners of the Districts. Prohibition week was observed in all the dry Districts throughout the State from 29th November 1961 to 3rd December 1961 with a view to bringing home to the general public, the moral and material benefits of the prohibition policy of the Government.

The number of cases put up under the prohibition Act during the year was 88,213 (77,359), 72,146 persons were involved ;. Of them 58,353 persons were convicted. The total amount of fines levied during the year was Rs. 9,22,605 ; out of which Rs. 7,48,915 was realised,

Property lost lost and Recovered.

Properties worth Rs. 35,03,681.65 were lost and properties worth of Rs. 12,50,019.98 were recovered during the year.

Fire Service.

There were eight Fire Service Stations functioning in the State during the year. The Fire-Service Units attended to 370 fire calls during the year 1960. The total loss due to fire accidents during the year was estimated at Rs. 9,42,293 (Rs. 4,08,181).

Literacy-Morale and Discipline

The strength of Head Constables and Police Constables in the force on the last day of the year was 23,396. Of these, 1,667 of 7.1 per cent were illiterates. The moral of the Police continued to be satisfactory. Discipline and efficiency were kept up.

Armed Service

The M.A.R.P., Bangalore and the District Armed Reserve in various Districts contributed effectively to the maintenance of law and order.

The Government sanctioned the re-organisation of the existing strength of M.S.R.P., into standared active companies and also the raising of additional standard active companies.

Police Radio Grid.

There were 45 Radio Stations including 20 H.F. transportable stations working at the beginning of the year. During the year 7 stations were closed in North Kanara District and 8 H.F. Stations were set up on Goa border and check posts.

Building and Housing

Under the Police Housing Scheme the Government of India have so far sanctioned loan assistance to the tune of Rs. 64 lakhs. Eleven thousand and one hundred

forty-nine Officers and men have been provided with Government Quarters and the remaining staff of 53.8 per cent are yet to be provided with Government Quarters.

The total cast of the Department for the financial year 1960—61 was Rs 3,87,02,900 (Rs. 3,57,26,000).

Sports

During the year the Police evinced keen interest in the Police Sports. This State had opportunity of organising the IX All-India Police Duty Meet at Bangalore. The visting officers as well as the officers of the Intelligence Bureau including the Director who was the Chairman of the Committee appreciated the arrangements made for the conduct of the meet. The State Police turned out a splendid job and the meet was a grand success.

Polico Centenary Celebrations

On the eve of the Centenary Celebrations, which came off on 21st October 1961 a colourful parade was held at the M.A.R.P., Grounds. In the evening, sports were held at Kanteerava Stadium, Bangalore. A tatoo was held at 7.00 P.M.

Conclusion

The working of the Police Department during the year was generally satisfactory,

(iii) Prisons

(Calendar Year 1961)

Policy

The policy of the Prison Administration in the State continued to be one of Reformation and Rehabilitation of convicts.

Number of Prisoners

At the beginning of the year, there were 4,386 (4283) Prisoners of all classes, 19,524 (19,297) Prisoners were newly admitted making a total of 23,910 (23,580) Prisoners at the close of the year. Of those 19,436 (19,194) Prisioners were discharged under all causes leaving a balance of 4,474 (4,386) Prisoners at the end of the year.

The number of male and female convicts directly 1dmitted into the Jails in the State during the year was 12,297 (9,506) and 455 (416) respectively.

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Classification of Prisoners.

Classification of Prisoners

Head		Males	Females	Total
I. Communities				
Hindus	..	9,786	410	10,196
Mohamadans	..	1,890	31	1,921
Christians (natives)	..	621	14	635
II. Age Group				
Below 16 years	..	62	..	62
Between 16 & 40 years	..	10,316	391	10,707
Between 40 & 60 years	..	1,760	59	1,819
Above 60 years	..	159	5	164
III. Literacy				
Those able to Read and Write	..	3,564	44	3,608
Those able to Read only	..	61	..	61
Illiterates	..	8,672	411	9,083

(iv) Previous occupation of Male Prisoners.

1.	Government and Municipal Servants ..	81
2.	Professional Prisoners in Trade (Artisans)	824
3.	Persons in Service ..	81
4.	Engaged in Agriculture ..	3,104
5.	Engaged in Commerce and Trade ..	361
6.	Engaged in Arts and Crafts ..	235
7.	Miscellaneous Persons not classed otherwise.	7,611
	Total ..	12,297

Escapes

There were 22 Prisoners at large at the beginning of the year and 7 (4) Prisoners escaped during the year, making a total of 29 (26) Prisoners of whom 8 (4) Prisoners were re-captured leaving a balance of 21 (22) Prisoners at large at the end of the year.

Convict-Officers

The total number of Convict Officers in all the Jails was 467 (1,163).

Expenditure

The total expenditure in guarding and maintaining prisoners during the year amounted to Rs. 21,34,724.30 (Rs. 19,84,206.73).

The average cost of maintenance of a Prisoner during the year was Rs. 482.29 (Rs. 473.43).

Out of 7,640 (8,398) under trial Prisoners 1,851 (2,235) Prisoners were released on bail, 2,118 (2,298) were discharged by Courts, 731 (783) were transferred, 1,963 (2107) were convicted, nil escaped, 2 (2) died, 975 (973) Prisoners remained at the close of the year.

Jail Industries

In all the Jails in the State the articles manufactured amounted to Rs. 9,58,413.42 (Rs.6,30,470.36).

Number of Prisoners in Sub-Jails and Lock-upS.

There were 1,227 (3,069) Prisoners at the beginning of the year in the several lock-ups and Sub-Jails. Altogether 30,278 (33,579) Prisoners of all classes were received during the year and 29,132 (29,633) were discharged under all classes, leaving 1,146 (3, 946) at the end of the year.

Undertrial Prisoners

Out of 16,089 (18,635) under trial Prisoners, 5,635 (5,095) were released on bail, 3,227 (4,189) were acquitted by Courts, 3,677 (3,032) were sentenced to imprisonment of various terms, 17 (5) escaped, 2,779 (3,897) were transferred and 1 (9) died leaving 753 (2,407) at the end of the year.

Expenditure

The Gross Expenditure incurred in the administration of Sub-Jails and Lock-ups for the year was Rs. 5,93, 792.13 (Rs. 5,51,340.67).

The average cost of maintenance per Prisoner per year was Rs. 641.57 (Rs. 612.28).

General

The Literacy classes were regularly conducted for the benefit of the Prisoners both by the Departmental Teachers and Convict Teachers. The authorities of the Adult Education Scheme gave their assistance in this direction.

Library facilities in Jails continued to be popular among the Prisoners. Books were replenished by the Grants sanctioned by Government.

The notable feature with regard to Moral Instruction in Jails was that Government encouraged the introduction of Non-Sectarian Instructions drawn from the Education Department so that the lesssons on general

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morals and Hygine advocated by them may have a wholesome effect on the minds of the Prisoners.

Government during the year introduced many Reformating Measures to improve the lot of prisoners while undergoing sentence in Jails.

Government accorded sanction or approval for the *following during the year*:—

(1) to the purchase of Power-looms, accessories to the tune of Rs. 10,000 in the Jails where the Power-looms are functioning.

(2) to start a Binding and Ruling Section at the Central Prison, Belgaum at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,000

(3) to make the prison labour take interst in the centre work, the wage earning scheme was extended to the Jails at Bellary, Gulbarga and Mysore, as at Central Jail, Bangalore on experimental basis.

(4) to the manufacturing of a Soap Unit at Bellary.

(5) to the facilities of purchase of News Papers to the II Type Prison Institutions the Sub-Jails and District Lock-ups.

Government, in furtherance of their policy of rehabilitation issued direction for the employment of suitable ex-convicts in Government owned and Semi-Government Industries by registering the names of such persons in the local Employment Exchange.

The working of the Department continued to be satisfactory.

Reformatory Borstal Schools at Bangalore and Dharwar.—There are two Borstal Schools in the State, One at Bangalore and the other at Dharwar.

Facilities were continued to be afforded to the Governments of Maharastra and Gujarat to send the young offenders committed by the Courts in their respective States to the Borstal School at Dharwar and the maintenance charges of the lads so admitted were recovered from the concerned Governments.

At the beginning of the year, there were 233, inmates, 97 inmates were newly admitted and 163 inmates were discharged from all causes leaving a balance of 165 inmates.

The number of the inmates in both the Schools under 18 years was 56 and of those between 18 and 21 years was 41.

Out of 97 inmates, 31 were literates and 66 were illiterates.

Out of 97 inmates, admitted to schools, 3 were sentenced to be detained for one year, 13 for 2 years. 80 for 5 years, 1 for 10 years.

Escapes

One inmate escaped during the year and recaptured during the same year.

Twenty-one inmates committed major offences and 38 inmates committed minor offences.

Articles sold

The total value of the articles manufactured in the industries of the two schools was Rs. 36,762.40 (Rs. 14,887.48) and a sum of Rs. 28,018.05 (Rs. 50,494.97) was remitted to Treasury under sale of manufactured articles. The net profit earned amounted to Rs. 6,814.96 (Rs. 8,578.63).

Finance

A total expenditure of Rs. 1,83,340.46 (Rs. 1,98,924.67) was incurred during the year for maintaining the inmates in the two Schools.

General

Literary classes are being conducted daily for 2 hours in the morning apart from imparting them vocational training. Besides, a drawing class is conducted for the lads in the Borstal School at Dharwar. In addition to literary classes the lads were supplied with daily Newspapers, Magazines and Books from the School Library. The lads in the two Schools were encouraged to take part in sports activities, Physical Training, and Parade, etc.

The School Canteen was catering to the needs of the inmates Tea, Coffee, Fruits, Sweets, Toilets, Articles, etc., were sold under the coupon system.

The health, discipline and conduct of the inmates were good in both the Borstal Schools.

The Administration of the Schools for the year was satisfactory.

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(iv) Probation and After-care Service Department.—Steps are being taken to bring into force a uniform children Act throughout the State to repalce the existing four children's Act, of Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad and Mysore.

Children Act

Certified Schools

There were seven certified schools in the State. All these institutions are showing satisfactory progress and reached their maximum strength. Crafts like Spinning, Weaving, Tailoring are provided in the Certified Schools for training the inmates.

Remand Houses

There were 17 Remand Houses in the State. In addition to the certified schools and Remand Homes there were 18 private institutions which have been recognised by Government on 'Fit persons' basis. To these institutions also, children are committed by the Juvenile Courts.

Habitual Offenders Restriction Act.

Steps are being taken to bring the Mysore Habitual Offenders Restriction Act into force throughout the State.

Probation of Offenders Act 1958

During the year there were 19 Probation Officers working under the Probation of Offenders Act in the State.

Welfare Services in Prisons

The work under this Scheme consists in giving aid to released prisoners and to help them to rehabilitate themselves properly in life after their release. Three Liaison Officers are working at Bangalore, Bellary and Belgaum.

Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women & Girls Act 1956

There were three State Homes (for Women and Girls) one each at Bellary, Gulbarga and Mysore and 5 Vigilance Shelters/Reception Centres one each at Bangalore Mangalore, Bijapur, Kumta and Shimoga. 2 more Reception Centres one each at K.G.F. and Raichur were opened during the year. 'Abhayashram' Bangalore and 'Vanita Seva Samaj' Dharwar managed by voluntary agencies have been granted licence to be used as protective Homes under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956.

One State Home for Men and Boys at Hubli and 2 District Shelters at Belgaum and Mysore were functioning under the After-Care Programme.

The Association for the Mentally Handicapped Bangalore was given financial assistance for developing the activities of the Child Guidance Clinic.

Juvenile Service Bureau and Child Guidance Clinic

The working of the Department during the year was generally satisfactory.

(v) Civil Justice

High Court.—The jurisdiction of the High Court was the same as in the previous year.

On the last day of the year ten Judges were working in the High Court.

The summary of Judicial work on the civil side done by the High Court was :—

Class of Cases	*Year*	*Opening balance*	*Filed (including refiled)*	*Total for disposal*	*Disposed of*	*Pending*
Regular Appeals ..	1960-61	1,431	318	1,749	284	1,465
	1961-62	1,465	248	1,713	229	1,484
Second Appeals ..	1960-61	2,867	974	3,841	1,377	2,464
	1961-62	2,464	1,134	3,598	1,169	2,429
Miscellaneous Appeals.	1960-61	365	282	647	129	518
	1961-62	518	435	953	191	762
Latters Patent .. Appeals.	1960-61	2	2	4	..	4
	1961-62	4	7	11	..	11
Civil Revision Petitions.	1960-61	1,248	1,643	2,891	1,629	1,262
	1961-62	1,262	1,436	2,698	1,780	918
Civil Petitions ..	1960-61	587	675	1,262	427	835
	1961-62	835	438	1,273	507	766
Writ Petitions ..	1960-61	710	1,544	2,254	910	1,344
	1961-62	1,344	1,558	2,902	1,264	1,638
Civil Referred Cases	1960-61	19	3	22	1	21
	1961-62	21	16	37	16	21
Income Tax .. Referred Cases ..	1960-61	20	10	30	7	23
	1961-62	23	23	46	14	32
Supreme Court Leave Appeal Petitions ..	1961-62	23	91	114	93	21
Sales Tax Revision Petitions.	1961-62	..	8	8	3	5
Total ..	1960-61	7,249	5,451	12,700	4,764	7,936
	1961-62	7,959	5,394	13,353	5,266	8,087

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The average duration of 229 (284) regular appeals disposed of during the year was 1,033.9 (1,103.6) days.

The average duration of 1,169 (1,377) appeals disposed of was 1,289.5 (866.4) days.

Total Institutions

The total institution during the year was more or less the same, *viz.*, 5,394 (5,451) when compared with that in the previous year. There was a slight incresae in the institution of Writ Petitions, *viz.*, 1,544 to 1,558 and of second Appeals from 974 to 1,134 occured during the year. The total volume of work to be dealt with by the High Court on the Civil side was also more than in the previous year, *viz.*,13,353 (12,700). There was also considerable increase in the disposal, *viz.*, 5,266 (4,764). Since the institution in general was heavy, the pendency increased from 7,936 to 8,087 (7,249 to 7,936).

The total receipts and charges of the High Court for the year were as follows :

	1960-61	1961-62	*Increase*	*Decrease*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Receipts ..	3,72,860.16	3,72,959.49	99.33	..
Charges ..	11,35,130.75	12,28,216.99	93,086.24	..

Courts subordinate to the High Court:—The number of Officers exercising appellate or orginial jurisdiction at the end of the year was 168 (159).

The Government have accorded sanction for the following Establishment :—

(1) the post of another Civil Judge, Junior Division in the grade of Munsiff to Dharwar for a period of one year to reduce the pendency of long cause suits. This Court styled as IV Joint Judge, Junior Division, Dharwar was established with effect from 1st February 1962.

(2) the Establishment of an Additional Munisiff's Court at Chickballapur, for a period of one year with effect from 15th September 1961.

(3) the creation of the post of and Additional Sub-Judge to the Court of the Subordinate Jugde, Bangalore, for reducing the pendency in the sub-Court, for period of six months with effect from 20th October 1961.

(4) the Establishment of II Additional Munisff Magistrate's Court, Gulbarga for a period of one year from 1st August 1961.

(5) the creation of a court having appellate powers at Udipi for the Litigant Public at Udipi, Coondapur and Karkal.

(6) the establishment of a Sub-Court at Udipi, with effect from 1st August 1961.

Receipts and Charges : The total receipts of the Courts subordinate to the High Court amounted to Rs. 48,09,466.86 (Rs. 39,53,951.11) and the charges amounted to Rs. 62,97,794.95 (Rs. 54,94,995.14).

Of the total number of 67,109 suits for disposal, excluding 397 (594)suits which were transferred, in all 38,415 (35,498) suits were disposed of, leaving 28,297 (27,522) suits pending at the end of the year. The pendency was increased from 27,522 to 28,297 of which 10,156 (9,084) suits were pending for more than a year.

The average duration of contested Orginal suits was 660.3 (427.2) days and of contested small Cause suits, 231.0 (256.3) days.

Execution of Decrees

The total number of execution applications for disposal during the year was 79,440 (82,959). Of these, 50,953 (53,686) applications were disposed of, leaving 28,487 (29,273) applications pending at the end of the year. The total amount realised in the execution of decrees was Rs. 81,86,707.21 (Rs. 96,36,645.41).

Insolveney Petitions

The total number of insolvency applications for disposal during the year was 450 (416). Of these, 175 (164) applications were disposed of, leaving 275 (252) applications pending at the end of the year. The total amount of Insolvents' assets realised during the year was Rs. 1,02,699.36 (Rs. 2,88,745.02) and the amount disbursed to the creditors was Rs. 91,342.75 (Rs. 93,746.31).

Regular Appeals

Out of a total of 10,937 (10,467) appeals for disposal, excluding 430 (507) appeals which were transferred, 4039 (3719) appeals were disposed of, leaving 6,478 (6,241) appeals pending at the end of the year. The average duration of appeals disposed of was 554.2 (428.2) days.

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Miscellaneous Appeals

Out of the total number of 3,511 (3,414) miscellaneous appeals for disposal, excluding one appeal which was transferred, in all 2,093 (1,892) appeals were disposed of, leaving 1,417 (against 1426) appeals pending at the end of the year. The average duration of the appeals disposed of was 263.3 (259) days.

Legal Practioners

Advocates.—The number of Advocates enrolled during the year was 30 (81). At the end of the year, the number on the roll was 2,170 (2,140).

Pleaders:—The total number of pleaders on the last day of the year was 2,284 (2,179) including those, who had yet to renew their certificates. The number of Pleaders newly enrolled was 105 (183).

Receipts and charges

The total receipts and charges of the Civil Courts (including the High Court) during the year and in the previous year were as shown below:—

Year	*Receipts*	*Charges*	*Savings*	*Loss*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1960-61 ..	43,26,811.27	66,30,125.89	.	23,03,314.62
1961-62 ..	51,82,426.35	75,26,011.94	..	23,43,585.59

(vi) Criminal Justice

High Court

The jurisdiction of the High Court was the same as in the previous year.

Institutions

(i) 368 Criminal Appeals were instituted during the year against 311 in the previous year and 460 in the year 1959–60.

(ii) 229 appeals involving 450 persons were pending from the previous year. 368 appeals involving 809 persons were instituted during the year, making a total of 597 appeals involving 1259 persons for disposal during the year. Of these 524 appeals involving 1049 persons (against 738 appeals involving 1474 persons) were disposed of, leaving 73 appeals involving 210 persons (against 229 appeals involving 450 persons) pending at the end of the year. Out of the appeals disposed of, in 347 appeals involving 710 persons, the convictions and sentences were confirmed, in 42 appeals involving 61 persons, the sentences were modified, in 122 appeals involving 265 persons the sentences were reserved,

In 8 appeals involving 8 persons proceedings were quashed and 5 appeals involving 5 persons were otherwise disposed of.

Out of 156 appeals against the orders of acquittal, which were for disposal during the year, 141 were disposed of, leaving 15 (against 57) appeals pending at the end of the year. Of the appeals disposed of, in 112 the orders of the lower Courts were upheld, in 1 sentence was reduced, in 18 sentence were altered, in 5 proceedings were quashed and in 5 cases the accused involved therein are reported to be dead or to have escaped.

The average duration of 524 appeals disposed of, was 189.6 (against 321) days.

Referred cases

Out of a total of 29 references involving 39 persons (37 references involving 52 persons) for disposal under Section 374 Cr.P.C. in 7 cases involving 11 persons, the sentences were confirmed, in 10 cases involving 14 persons the sentences were reduced, in 7 cases involving 8 persons were acquitted and in 2 cases involving 3 persons retrial was ordered.

Under Section 307 Cr.P.C. one reference involving 3 persons was received during the year. It has been disposed of by acquitting 1 person and confirming the sentence against 2 persons.

Revision

(*i*) The number of copies of judgments and orders of the lower Courts received in the High Court during the year was 710 (against 961) and they were scrutinised and action taken when necessary.

(*ii*) The number of cases referred to the High Court by the Sessions Judges and the District Magistrates or taken by the High Court *suo motu* in revision during the year was 102 involving 180 persons (against 55 cases involving 192 persons). Including the 32 cases involving 183 persons pending from the previous year, the total number of revision cases for disposal was 134 involving 363 persons. Of these, 118 cases involving 301 persons (against 57 cases involving 123 persons) were disposed of, leaving 16 cases involving 62 persons (against 32 cases involving 183 persons) pending at the end of the year.

Revision Petitions

137 Revision Petitions involving 263 persons were pending at the beginning of the year. Subsequently 469 petitions involving 681 persons were filed, making

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a total of 606 petitions involving 944 persons (against 579 petitions involving 1028 persons) for disposal during the year. Of these, 538 petitions involving 851 persons were disposed of, leaving 68 peititions involving 93 persons (against 137 petitions involving 263 persons) pending at the end of the year.

Criminal Petitions

Including 25 criminal petitions pending from the previous year, there were in all 579 petitions for disposal. Of these, 572 (against 563) petitions were disposed of, leaving 7 (against 25) petitions pending at the end of the year.

Cases under contempt of Court Act

Under the Contempt of Courts Act, 18 cases involving 65 persons (including 9 cases involving 38 persons pending at the beginning of the year) were received for disposal. Of these, 1 case involving 6 persons was disposed of, leaving 17 cases involving 59 persons, pending at the end of the year.

Courts Subordinate to the High Court :—The number of Judges and Magistrates exercising original Jurisdiction at the end of the year was 171.

On the recommendation of the High Court to have a separate Court to deal with prohibition cases, Government have accorded sanction for the appointment of an Addl. First Class Magistrate at Mangalore for a period of one year together with the required staff to clear off arrears of prohibition cases.

Offences reported

The total number of offences reported during the year was 3,20,482 (3,01,849). Including the persons awaiting trial at the close of the previous year, the number of persons brought to trial in the Magistrates Courts was 4,01,225 (excluding 4,130 persons for trial before the courts of Sessions). Of the persons brought to trial, the cases in respect of 3,47,397 (3,29,107) were disposed of. The total number of persons convicted was 2,55,699 (2,44,839) and of persons acquitted or discharged was 71,758 (64,995). The proportion of persons convicted to those aquitted or discharged was 78.0 to 22.0 (79.02 to 20.98).

Magisterial works

Out of 3,22,751 (3,05,511) regular cases for disposal including cases of previous year (other than those relating to enquires under Chapter VIII of the Cr. P. C.) 2,90,476 (2,75,937) were disposed of leaving 29,288 (29,574) cases pending at the end of the year.

Of the total number of 13,718 (11,571) miscellaneous cases inclusive of 3,190 cases of the previous year, 9,875 (8,381) cases were disposed of during the year. The number of cases disposed of in the Courts of the Sessions Judges was 369 (477) and in the Courts of Magistrates it was 9,506 (7,904). Miscellaneous cases

The total number of juvenile offenders brought before the Courts of the Sessions and of the Magistrates during the year was 4,056 (4,196). The number convicted was 3,137 (2,857). Of those convicted, 1,172 (1,216) were dealt with under the Provision of Section 562, Cr. P. C., 807 (879) were fined, 1,157 (762) were imprisoned. Juvenile Offenders

Out of a total 1,229 Sessions cases involving 4,070 persons (1,125 cases involving 3,726 persons for disposal), inclusive of 433 cases involving 1,567 persons pending at the beginning of the year, 750 cases involving 2,199 persons (671 cases involving 2,115 persons) were disposed of, leaving 479 cases involving 1,871 persons pending at the end of the year. Sessions work

The institutions of Sessions cases was the largest, *viz.*, 99 in Bijapur District and the lowest *viz.*, 18 in North Kanara District. The disposal was the largest, *viz.*, 145 in Belgaum District and the lowest, *viz.*, 13 in Coorg District.

The average duration of Sessions cases disposed of was 232.0 (182.8) days.

The Chief Justice conducted inspection of the Subordinate Civil and Criminal Courts in the State. Necessary steps were taken and instructions issued for setting right omissions and irregularities that were noticed during the course of the inspection. Inspection

CHAPTER II

REVENUE AND FINANCE

(i) FINANCE

1. Budget and Actuals :

The Budget Estimates and actuals in respect of revenue receipts and expenditure met from revenue for the year 1961-62 are given below along with the corresponding figures for 1960-61 :

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

	Year	*Budget Estimate*	*Accounts*
Revenue Receipts—			
	1960–61	8024.44	8179.81
	1961–62	8654.40	8430.10
Expenditure met from Revenue—			
	1960–61	7916.61	7952.00
	1961–62	9085.92	8896.88

There was a revenue deficit of Rs. 466.78 lakhs during the year 1961-62 against the revenue surplus of Rs. 227.81 lakhs during the previous year.

2. Revenue Receipts :

The receipts on revenue account during 1961-62 showed an increase of about 3.06 per cent over that in 1960-61. The increases and decreases occurred under the following heads of account :—

A. Taxes, Duties and Other Principal Heads of Revenue :

	(*Rs. in lakhs*)
Taxes on income other than Corporation Tax	+17.20
Estate Duty	+5.18
Land Revenue	+10.37
State Excise Duties	—31.10
Stamps	+17.57
Forest	+57.03
Registration	+0.89
Taxes on Vehicles	+101.43
Sales Tax	+132.64
Other Taxes and Duties	+45.44
Total ..	+356.65
C. Irrigation—Net Receipts ..	—9.07
E. Debt Services	—27.11
F. Administrative Services ..	+9.94
G. Social and Developmental Services ..	+54.50
H. Civil Works	+28.42
J. Miscellaneous	—123.73
L. Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments	—39.31
Grand Total ..	+250.29

The increase occurred mainly in the revenue raised by State Government from Taxes, Duties, etc.. The increase of Rs. 57.03 lakhs under 'Forest' was due to exploitation of more timber, supply of larger quantities of sleepers to the Railways, larger supply of sandalwood to Government Sandal Oil Factory and increased supply of firewood and charcoal to the Mysore Iron and Steel Works.

The increase under 'Taxes on Vehicles' was due to the imposition of a new tax with effect from October 1961 on passengers and goods under the Mysore Motor Vehicles (Taxation on Passengers and Goods) Act, 1961 and increased receipts from road tax on lorries, tolls on roads, etc.

The increase under 'Sales Tax' was due to imposition of Purchase Tax on Sugarcane with effect from 1st October 1961 and increased receipts from Sales Tax on other commodities.

The increase under 'Other Taxes and Duties' was to enhancement of the rates of tax on electricity consumption from April 1961.

3. Expenditure met from Revenue :

The expenditure on revenue account during the year 1961-62 showed an increase of 11.88 per cent over that in 1960-61. The increases and decreases occurred under the following heads of account :

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

A. Collection of Taxes Duties and Other Principal Revenues ..	+26.33
C. Irrigation	+80.38
E. Debt Services	+109.79
F. Administrative Services ..	+98.82
G. Social and Developmental Services ..	+349.89
H. Civil Works	+256.39
J. Miscellaneous	+27.98
L. Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments	—6.93
Capital expenditure within the Revenue Account	+2.23
Total	+944.88

The increase under 'A-Collection of Taxes Duties etc." was mainly under 'Forest' due to increase in working expenses for extracting timber and other produce (Rs. 74.08 lakhs) and that was counterbalanced by decrease of Rs. 19.75 lakhs under 'Land Revenue' and Rs. 32.06 lakhs under 'Other Taxes and Duties'. The decrease under the latter head was mainly due to non-transfer of the proceeds of the cess on sugarcane to the 'Sugarcane Cess Fund' consequent on the non-levy of the cess from 1st October 1961. Sugarcane was brought under the purview of the Sales Tax Act from that date.

The increase in expenditure under 'Irrigation' was due to taking up of large number of minor irrigation as well as maintenance and repair works.

The increase in expenditure under 'Debt Services' was mainly due to payment of larger amount of interest on account of rise in the total amount of loans raised.

The increase in expenditure under 'Administrative Services' was due to conduct of general elections in 1961–62 (Rs. 22.87 lakhs), General Administration (Rs. 26.83 lakhs), Police (Rs. 34.24 lakhs), Administration of Justice (Rs. 7.35 lakhs), Jails (Rs. 3.43 lakhs) mainly due to revision of Scales of Pay.

The increase under 'Social and Developmental Services' was due to the increased activities of Education, Medical, Public Health, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Co-operation, Industries, C.D.P. and N.E.S., etc., as well as upward revision of pay scales of Government employees.

The increase in expenditure under 'Civil Works' was due to taking up of large scale works under West Coast Road Programme and also maintenance and improvement of certain District Board Roads taken over by Government.

4. Capital Expenditure :

The expenditure on Capital Account outside the Revenue Account in 1961-62 was Rs. 3,307.21 lakhs against that of Rs. 3,053.76 lakhs in 1960–61. The increase was under Public Health (Rs. 12.37 lakhs), Ports (Rs. 6.39 lakhs), Industrial Development (Rs. 20.93 lakhs), Civil Works (Rs. 122.38 lakhs), Electricity Schemes (Rs. 116.75 lakhs), Other Works (Rs. 9.54 lakhs) and Irrigation (Rs. 7.62 lakhs). These increase were counterbalanced by decreases under 'Road and Water Transport' (Rs. 74.94 lakhs) and under some other heads.

5. Public Debt :

Details of the debt transactions of the year 1961-62 are given below :

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Particulars	*Receipts during the year*	*Repayments during the year*
(i) Market Loans ..	754.19	595.37
(ii) Ways and Means Advances from the Reserve Bank of India ..	655.00	105.00
(iii) Loans for the Central Government ..	2,583.56	677.61
(iv) Other Loans ..	127.25	49.85
	4,120.00	1,427.83

Market Loans :

During the year 1961-62, a development loan bearing interest at 4 ½ per cent and redeemable at par in 1972 was floated at a discount of ¼ per cent and an amount of Rs. 754.19 lakhs was realised. Market loans amounting to Rs. 595.37 lakhs were repaid during the year.

Ways and Means Advances :

As the cash balance of the State Government fell below the minimum during March 1962, Government took Ways and Means Advances totalling Rs. 655 lakhs from the Bank. These were discharged to the extent of Rs. 105 lakhs leaving a balance of Rs. 550 lakhs as on 31st March 1962.

Loans from the Central Government :

During the year 1961-62 loans amounting to Rs. 2,583.56 lakhs were taken from the Government of India while loans amounting Rs. 677.61 lakhs were repaid.

Other Loans :

During the year 1961-62 loans amounting to Rs. 127.25 lakhs were received from the National Agricultural Credit Fund of the Reserve Bank of India (Rs. 67.84 lakhs), from the Life Insurance Corporation of India (Rs. 37.35 lakhs) and from the National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board (Rs. 22.06 lakhs) while loans amounting to Rs. 49.85 lakhs were repaid to these bodies.

6. Loans and Advances by State Government :

During the year 1961-62 loans amounting to Rs. 902.31 lakhs were disbursed while loans totalling Rs. 420.50 lakhs were recovered. The net outgoings were Rs. 481.81 lakhs.

7. Inter-State Settlements :

During the year 1961-62 an amount of Rs. 182.65 lakhs representing adjustment of Government of India's share (Rs. 175 lakhs), in respect of 3 per cent 1956–61 loan discharged and adjustment with Maharashtra (Rs. 0.10 lakhs) and Andhra Pradesh (Rs. 7.55 lakhs) was credited to this head while an amount of Rs. 24.58 lakhs representing settlement with Madras, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh was debited.

8. Contingency Fund :

All except a sum of Rs. 20.74 lakhs advanced from the Fund was recouped before the close of the year. The Fund closed with a credit balance of Rs. 179.26 lakhs.

9. Public Account :

During the year 1961-62 the receipts under this account were Rs. 2,63,67.71 lakhs while Disbursements were Rs. 2,42,62.23 lakhs resulting in a net incoming of Rs. 2,105.48 lakhs.

10. Cash Balance :

The year 1961-62 opened with a cash balance of Rs. 141.84 lakhs and closed with a cash balance of Rs. 833.50 lakhs.

(ii) Excise

Country Spirits

Country Spirits :—There were two Distilleries in the State during the year, *viz.*, (1) Mysore Sugar Company Limited, Bangalore, Distillery being at Mandya and (2) Hospet Distillery managed by M/s. India Sugars and Refineries Ltd., Hospet.

Mandya Distillery

Mandya Distillery :—The Mysore Sugar Company Limited, Bangalore continued to be the Manufacturing Contractors for supply of liquors during the year. The Sugar Company was allowed to manufacture Arrack of 35.°u.p. and Special liquors of 25° u.p. 20° u.p. and to bottle these liquors in nips, quarts and pint bottles.

Production

Production :—The total quantity of Rectified spirit manufactured during the year including the balance, was 7,32,536.5 Gallons. Out of this 86,772 gallons were issued in the State, 3,54,378 gallons were exported outside the State and 2,32,255 gallons were used for conversion into liquors and spirits.

Absolute Alcohol :—Including the balance, the total quantity of Absolute Alcohol manufactured during the year was 46,809.3 gallons. Of this, 4,622.9 gallons were issued in the State, 944 gallons were exported outside the State and 29,861.6 gallons were issued for conversion.

Power Alcohol :—At the beginning of the year there was a balance of 566 gallons of Power Alcohol. During the year 14,000 gallons were manufactured and 12,320 gallons were issued within the State.

Production of Denatured Spirit and issues thereof :—There was a balance of 3,749 gallons of denatured spirit in the Distillery at Mandya. A quantity of 1,02,616.5 gallons were manufactured making the total quantity of 1,06,365.5 gallons of Denatured spirit. Of this, 85,862.5 gallons were issued in the State and 16,964 gallons were exported from the Distillery.

Hospet Distillery

Hospet Distillery :—The Distillery at Hospet continued to Manufacture Commercial Spirits, *viz.*, Rectified Spirit and denatured Spirit. The Distillers were also allowed to manufacture Country Spirits, *viz.*, Molasses arrack of 30°u.p. and Special Liquors of 25°u.p. for the supply to Hyderabad Karnatak Area.

REVENUE AND FINANCE

Production : *Hospet Distilliery* :—During the year a quantity of 1,83,036 gallons of Rectified Spirit was manufactured including the balance of 43,834 gallons. Out of this, 117 gallons were issued in the State, 25,322 gallons were exported outside the State and 1,46,982 gallons were issued for conversion.

Production

As regards denatured sprit there was a balance of 3,417.7 gallons at the beginning of the year. During the year 53,965 gallons were manufactured making a total of 57,382.7 gallons. Out of this 35,646 gallons were issued in the State and 16,899 gallons were exported outside the State.

Arrack Bonded Depots

Arrack Bonded Depots :—There were 11 Arrack Bonded Depots during the year. Out of this 4 Depots were closed, *i.e.*, one in Mysore District and three in Mnadya District as prohibition was introduced in that area from 1st July 1961.

There was no change in the issue strength of Molasses arrack and special liquors during the year. The limit of private possession continued to be the same as in the previous years.

Shops (Arrack and special liquors)

Shops (Arrack and Special Liquors) : —The number of shops licensed for the retail vend of molasses arrack was 49(71) while that of bottled liquors was 5(7).

The consumption of arrack of 35° u.p. was 2,16,418 gallons and 49 drams (2,59,687 gallons and 47 drams) while that of special liquors supplied in bottles was 4,091 gallons (5,015).

The incidence of consumption of Country spirits per 100 of population was 6.7(5.42) proof gallons as computed in respect of the population of only the wet areas of the old Mysore Area.

Spirit Licenses

Spirit Licences :—831 (767) Rectified Spirit Licences and 1,040 Denatured Spirit Licences were issued and renewed during the year.

Spirituous Medicinal and Toilet Preparations

Spiritious Medcinal and Toilet Preparations :—During the year there was no import of S.M.P. The export of S.M.Ps. by several Pharmaceutical concerns in the State to places outside the State amounted to Rs. 76,645 37 on payment of duty and a quantity of 7,811.173 proof gallons was exported on duty free basis. A quantity of 3,624.0144

proof gallons were exported outside India to Ceylon without payment of duty.

Indian made Foreign Liquors

Indian made Foreign Liquors :—There were three Indian made Foreign Liquor manufacturing concerns who manufacture Indian made foreign liquors noted below during the year :—

1. Messrs Khoday R.C.A. Industries, Bangalore
2. Messrs Amrut Distilleries, Bangalore
3. Messrs Dasarath & Co., Mysore

A quantity of 3,51,974.468 Bulk litres of Indian made foreign liquor were manufactured in the State during the year. A quantity of 2,51,429.72 Bulk liters of I.M.F.L. was exported to the areas outside the Mysore State. A quantity of 45,836.668 bulk litres of I.M.F.L. had consumed in the State on which a sum of Rs. 4,78,485.58 as duty had been collected.

Beer :—There were three Breweries who were manufacturing Beer as noted below during the year :—

1. Messrs United Breweries Ltd., Bangalore
2. Messrs Venus Brewery, Bangalore
3. Messrs Chamundy Brewery, Mysore

A Quantity of 41,33,972.206 Bulk litres of Beer was manufactured by the said Breweries during the year and a quantity of 13,45,428.777 litres of Beer was exported to the areas outside the State.

A quantity of 23,86,414.192 bulk litres of Beer was consumed within the State on which a sum of Rs. 8,80,301.62 as duty was collected.

Toddy

Toddy Revenue :—The revenue derived from toddy amounted to Rs. 53,46,654.82 nP. as. against Rs. 73,49,574. 40 nP. comprising of shop rentals Rs. 48,30,233.90 nP. (Rs. 66,01,430.24 nP.) tree-tax Rs. 4,90,295.64 nP. (Rs. 7,06,606.17 nP.) and tree-rent Rs. 26,125.28 nP. (Rs. 41,537.99 nP.)

Shops :—The number of shops for sale of date and cocoanut toddy was 118(276).

REVENE AND FINANCE

Foreign Liquors

Foreign Liquors:—During the year 70(79) licences were issued or renewed. The revenue realised under licence fee was Rs. 1,63,100

Opium

Opium :—The sale of opium in licensed shops were prohibited from 1st April 1959 and issues were made only to addicts who held permits for scientific and medicinal purposes.

Revenue derived from the sale of opium was Rs. 10,833.99 nP. (Rs. 9,433.00).

Issue of opium for veterinary and quasi-veterinary purposes :—No fresh licences were issued for possession and use of opium for Veterinary and Quasi-Veterinary purposes.

Special licences :—No licenses were issued to Chemists and Druggists for the sale of opium preparations.

Eight hundred and fiftynine opium addicts were registered upto end of 31st March 1962. Opium is being issued to the addicts, and licensed Hakims and Vaidyas from the Government Treasuries in the State.

Dangerous Drugs

Dangerous Drugs:—The number of licences issued under the Dangerous Drugs Rules was 229(48) during the year.

Offences

Offences:—During the year the total number of offences reported under :—

(1) Excise and Opium laws was 935(916) ;
(2) Illicit Distillations and kindred offences 318(415) ;
(3) Illicit manufacture of Toddy was 7(1) ;
(4) Hemp drugs was 10(29).

Enquiry and Disposals

Enquiry and Disposals:—The number of cases pending disposal with the Department in the West Districts at the beginning of the year was 179(377).

Including 756(916) cases reported during the year, the total number of cases for disposal was 935(1,293). Of these 935(1,293) cases 226(569) were disposed of departmentally and 510(492) cases were sent up for trial in the Courts leaving 167(132) cases pending disposal at the close of the year. Out of 226(569) cases disposed of departmentally 30(23) cases were struck off 48(46) cases were closed after administering warning and

148(462) cases were disposed of by levying fines and compositiop fees amounting to Rs. 791.50 nP. (Rs. 5,553.50 nP.). The percentage of disposal to the total number of cases was 95% (62%).

Including 36(37) cases pending at the beginning of the year 546(492) were dealt with by the Courts of which convictions were secured in 403(408) cases 95(61) cases were acquitted and 7(10) cases were dismissed thus leaving a balance of 41(40) cases pending at the close of the year.

Rewards

Rewards :—The expenditure under Secret Services and Rewards during the year amounts to Rs. 430 (Rs. 79).

Demand, Colletion Bandcalance

Demand Collection an Balance:—The total demand of excise revenue for the year of the old Mysore Area was Rs. 1,77,48,540.93 (Rs. 2,10,67,751.77).

Including the amount of Rs. 10,88,031.74 nP. being the arrears outstanding at the beginning of the year, the total demand of the Excise Revenue amounted to Rs. 1,86,90,277.81. nP. (Rs. 2,22,78,587.44 nP.).

Of this, a sum of Rs. 2,27,117.03 nP. towards the old arrears, Rs. 1,75,21,423.90 nP. towards the current demand were collected and Rs. 4,583.31 nP. was ordered to be written of the accounts, in respect of old arrears pertaining to Sri K. B. Shivanna, Ganja Contractor, Nelamangala Taluk, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 9,37,153.57 nP. at the close of the year.

The expenditure of the Excise Department for the year amounted to Rs. 17,12,652.07 (Rs. 16,45,318.05).

Conviction for Drunkennes

Conviction for Drunkenness 6(282) persons were convicted for drunkenness during the year.

Other Integrated Areas

Coorg District, South Kanara, Mangalore :—Prohibition is in force in these Districts. The Administration control of both the Districts have been transferred to the Excise Commissioner.

The Excise Revenue received during the year from these Districts was Rs. 73,425.99 and Rs. 33,741.15 respectively.

Hyderabad Karntak Area

Counntry Spirits

Country Spirits:—Liquor (Arrack) of 30° u.p. was supplied to the Districts of Gulbarga and Raichur during the year from the Distillery at Hospet. There were 16 Government Arrack Bonded Depots which had whole time Depot Clerks.

The number of shops licensed for the retail vend of liquor was 232(232). The consumption of liquor was 72,821 (76,337). The revenue derived from liquor during the year was Rs. 25,93,803.52 (Rs. 25,22,562.33).

Toddy

Toddy:—During the year 1,73,188 trees (Sendhi) were tapped for the consumption in the Districts of Raichur and Gulbarga. 59,703 (51,284) Sendhi trees were tapped in the State.

The number of shops licenced for the sale of Toddy was 815 (815). The revenue derived from Toddy was Rs. 75,66,691.43 (Rs. 75,59,927·97).

Demand, Collection and Balance

Demand Collection Balance:—The total demand including the arrears as on 1st April 1961 was Rs. 1,59,88,763.60; collections were Rs. 1,09,58,251.62 and closing balance as on 31st March 1961 was Rs. 50,30,371.88.

Bombay Karnatak Area.

It is twelve years since total prohibition is in force in the four Districts *viz.*, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar and Karwar of the Ex-Bombay State now integrated with the New Mysore State with effect from 1st November 1956.

Due to total prohibition in these four Districts there were no country liquor or toddy shops in the Bombay Karnatak Area during the year.

Foreign Liquor

Foreign Liquor:—Under the Bombay Foreign Liquor Rules 1953 certain foreign liquors permits existed during the year as in previous year; only one vendor's licenece was renewed.

Conclusion

Conclusion:—The prohibition was found to be progressing gradually in all the four Districts as a result of all out efforts by this Department in respect of Administrative control of licensing phase and prohibition propaganda and preventive duties and enforcement of prohibition by the Police Department.

(iii) Commercial Taxes

(i) Sales Tax

During the year there were four amendments to the Mysore Sales Tax Act, 1957 and no amendments to the Mysore Sales Tax Rules 1957.

Amendment to Sales Tax Act and Rules

First Amendment Act 1961

Under the Mysore Sugarcane Cess Act, 1958 a cess at the rate of Rs. 6 per ton of sugarcane entering into a local area was being levied. A similar enactment of the Uttar Pradesh Legislature was held by the Supreme Court *ultra vires* of the powers of the State Government and the provisions of the Act of this State also became ineffective. In order to make good the loss of revenue resulting from the above, the Mysore Sales Tax Act, 1957 was amended to provide for the levy of a tax of 15 per cent sugarcane at the point of last purchase.

Second Amendment Act, 1961

Section 2 and 3 provide for the exemption of silk fabrics, etc., from Sales Tax which are subjected to additional excise duty. Section 4 of the this Act inserts a new section 12–B in the main Act to provide for the levy of provisional tax.

Section 5 provides that no dealer shall collect tax on sales of pure silk fabrics, etc., after 1st March 1961 as these commodities were exempted from tax in Section 2 snd 3 of this amendment Act.

Section 6 provides that in respect of the second half of 1957-58 tax shall be levied at the rates prescribed under the Act irrespective of the amount of turnover. Such a provision was found necessary as there was no specific provision in the Act to levy tax for the second half of 1957-58 if the turnover of a dealer was less than Rs. 7,500 though during the whole year it exceeded Rs. 7,500.

Sections 7 and 8 validate Rule 6. These Sections were inserted in view of the ruling of the High Court that the Executive Government have no power to frame rules having retrospective effect.

Third Amendment Act, 1961

By this Amendment Act a new section 28–A was Inserted in the main Act. This section enables the State Government to establish check posts or barriers at such places within the State as may be necessary. The section also empowers the officers authorised by Government to stop vehicles and check the goods and relevant documents carried by them.

Fourth Amendment Act, 1961

By the amendments introduced by this Act the designation of the "2–0" was changed to "Assistant Commissioner" was a view to invest them with appellate powers in relation to Assistant Commercial Tax Officer's Cases.

Section 5(4) provides that the tax paid under the State Sales Tax Act in respect of declared goods shall be refunded if they are subsequently sold in the course of Inter State trade or commerce. The procedure for making the refund was not prescribed. By this amendment Act provision has been made empowering the Government to prescribe the proceedings for making the refund. It was also made clear that the person entitled to the refund is the dealer who effected the inter state sale.

Sub-section (3) of Section 18 has been recast. Prior to the amendment there was provision to forfeit the tax collected by a dealer in contravention of the provisions of the Act. Recently the High Court held that such a provision was illegal as it did not provide for refund being made to the customer from whom the dealer wrongly collected the tax. To rectify the defect, this amendment has been made.

Entry No. 38 of the 2nd Schedule and the explanation to the said schedule have also been amended to make it explicit that Beer manufactured in India is also included in the term "foreign liquor".

The number of registered dealers as on 1st April 1961 were 63,703. 8,033 cases have been registered afresh during the year, and 3,702 registration certificates have been cancelled, thus the total number of registered dealers at the end of the year was 68,084. Registration of Dealers

During the year, the total number of licences issued under section 6 and 11 were 17,359 and 3,945 respectively, the total licence fee collected was Rs. 12,64,312. 09 nP. Licence fees

The position of Demand, Collection and Balance under Sales Tax during the year was Rs. 8,45,38,632.04, Rs. 6,88,81,511.33, Rs. 1,56,57,120.71 (Rs. 7,34,42,760.03, Rs. 5,79,76,433.40, Rs. 1,54,66,326.63) respectively. Demand, Collection and Balance

The total number of cases during the year were 18,715 including 1,857 cases pending on 1st April 1961, 16,709 cases have been disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 2,006 cases at the close of the year. The compounding fee collected during the year was Rs. 1,90,932.45. Appeals, Rivisions Petitions and Offences

The net revenue realised after deducting Rs. 6,81,553.04 towards the refunds was Rs. 7,03,09, 959.72. Revenue realised and prosecutions launched

1,010 cases were pending at the beginning of the year. In 5,228 cases Prosecutions have been launched during the year, bringing the total to 6,238. Out of this 4,382 cases have been disposed of leaving a balance of 1,856 cases at the end of the year.

2. Central Sales Tax

There was no separate administrative set up for the enforcement of Central Sales Tax Act. The authorities who exercised the powers under the local Sales Tax Acts also exercised the corresponding powers under Central Sales Tax Act and performed the relative executive functions.

There were no amendments to the Act or Rules during the year. Amendment to Central Sales Tax Act and Rules

Registration of Dealers.

There were 20,147 registered dealers at the beginning of the year and 4,592 dealers were registered during the year and 2,259 Registration Certificates have been cancelled leaving a balance of 22,480 at the end of the year.

Demand, Collection and Balance.

Arrear demand outstanding at the beginning of the year was Rs. 13,56,453.91. A demand of Rs. 1,19,37,130.49 (Tax) was raised during the year and a demand of Rs. 6,83, 269.07 was reduced on account of revisions, final assessments, etc. A miscellaneous demand of Rs. 85, 394.10 was raised during the year out of which a sum of Rs. 248.54 was reduced on account of appeals, final assessment etc., during the year. A sum of Rs. 1,12,77,448.16 was collected during the year out of which a sum of Rs. 30,678.42 was refunded on account of final assessments, appeals, etc., leaving a balance of Rs. 13,63,545.58 at the end of the year. A penalty fee of Rs. 30,524.31 and a miscellaneous fee of Rs. 50,170.09 were collected during the year.

Demand, Collection and Balance

3. **M. S. M. S. T. Act, 1957** :—The Demand booked during the year under Petrol Rs. 54,20,029.15 (54,37,625.79) and under M. S. O. P. was Rs. 74,18,686.75 (66,34,598.45) out of this a sum of Rs. 53,77,778.74 (53,95,208.47) under Petrol and a sum of Rs. 73,93,964.30 (66,14,440.48) under M. S. O. P. has been collected leaving a balance of Rs. 42,250.41 (42,417.52) under Petrol and Rs. 24,729.45 (20,157.97) under M. S. O. P.

The total demand of Registration fee and Miscellaneous fee booked during the year were Rs. 3,138 (3,762.56) and Rs. 3,228.21 (2,977.75) respectively. Out of this a sum of Rs. 2,850.00 (3,216.56) under Registration fees and a sum of Rs. 2,692.21 (2,652.75) under Miscellaneous feee have been collected. A sum of Rs.12.00 has been reduced in the Registration fees leaving a balance of Rs. 276.00 (546.00) and the balance under Miscellaneous fees was Rs. 536.00 (325.00).

4. **Mysore Entertainment Tax Act 1958** :—

During the year the total number of permanent Theatres and Touring Talkies in the State were 261 and 360 respectively.

(1) *Entertainment Tax* :—The arrears demand for the year was Rs. 47,999.01, of which a sum of Rs. 34,975.40 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 13,023.61.

Demand, Collection and balance

The current demand raised during the year was Rs. 75,07,179.30 of which a sum of Rs. 74,98,421.13 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 8,758.17.

The total demand for the year 1961-62 under miscellaneous fees was Rs. 17,232.04 of which a sum of Rs. 13,297.32 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 3,934.72.

(2) *Show Tax* :—During the year, the demand of show tax under arrears was Rs. 2,84,331.00. Out of which a sum of Rs. 95,420.56 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 1,88,910.44.

Out of the current demand of Rs. 4,53,166.50 a sum of Rs. 4,37,599.30 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 15,567.20.

5. **Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1957** :—No Amendment to the Act was effected during the year.

Demand, Collection and Balance

The total Demand including arrears during the year was Rs. 90,80,011.08 out of which a sum of Rs. 62,76,486.80 was collected and an amount of Rs. 1,42,409.31 was reduced due to arrears and revision leaving a balance of Rs. 26,61,114.97, at the end of the year.

D. C. B. under commercial crops :—Out of the total demand of Rs. 21,59,257.89 including arrears, a total sum of Rs. 10,90,289.04 has been collected and a sum of Rs. 70,818.73 has been reduced during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 9,98,150.12 at the end of the year.

D. C. B. under plantation crops :—Out of the total demand of Rs. 69,20,753.19 including arrears, a sum of Rs. 51,86,197.76 has been collected and a sum of Rs. Rs. 71,590.58 has been reduced during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 16,62,964.85 at the end of the year.

D. C. B. under Miscellaneous and penalties :—Out of the total demand, of Rs. 67,107.55 including arrears, a sum of Rs. 19,348.18 has been collected and a sum of Rs. 2,705.85 has been reduced leaving a balance of Rs. Rs. 45,053.52 at the end of the year.

General

The work of the Department of Commercial Taxes on the whole was satisfactory during the year.

(iv) Registration and Stamps.

District Registry Offices and Sub-Registry Offices

Registration :—There were 19 District Registry Offices and 180 (178) Sub-Registry Offices in the State, out of which 162 (155) Offices were special with full time Sub-Registrars and 18 (23) were *Ex-officio*.

The total number of documents registered during the year in Book-I, III and IV was 3,97,972 (4,33,773), in which 3,70,417 (4,02,688) documents relating to Book-I, were compulsorily registrable and 16,720 (19,580) documents were optionally registerable, 1,322 (1,252) wills were registered in Book-III, 6,528 (8,124) documents relating to movable property were registered in Book No. IV and of rest 2,485 authorities to adopt.

The aggregate value of all kinds of documents Registered was Rs. 78,60,27,968.17 (Rs. 58,30,37,935.46).

Appeals

Out of 144 appeal cases for disposal during the year, 43 cases were disposed of.

Prosecutions

No prosecutions were launched during the year as no infringement of Registration Law was reported.

Exemptions for Payment of Registration fee

The total Registration fee foregone by the Department, on account of several concessions granted by Government to Co-operative Institutions, Land Mortgage Banks and other Institutions from payment of Registration fee and Stamp duty either in full or in part amounted to Rs. 9,35,041.73 (Rs. 15,93,389.17.).

Administration of Indian Partnership Act, 1932 :—The total number of applications received during the year for registration, filing and grant of copies of the forms was 2,346 (2,051). The total Revenue realised during the year was Rs. 5,566.15 (Rs. 5,219.78.).

Administration of the Mysore Societies.

Registration Act, 1960 :—The number of registered societies under the Mysore Societies Registration Act, 1904 at the end of the year was 3,270 (3,052) and the total revenue realised during the year was Rs. 19,177.43 (Rs. 15,115.20.)

Receipts and Expenditure

The receipts and expenditure of the Registration Department during the year were Rs. 33,75,224.07 (Rs. 32,85,982.08) and Rs. 14,01,483.89 (Rs. 13,03,987.84) respectively.

General

Government notified that the Mysore Societies Registration Act, 1960 (Act 17 of 1960) shall come into force with effect from 15th June 1961. With effect from 1st August 1961 the new Sub-Registry Office at Bellur was established for a period of one year. Government in their order dated 27th September 1961 converted the *Ex-offico* Sub-Registry Offices of Periyapatna, Alur, Jagalur, Pavagada and Bagepally into Special Sub-Registry Offices with effect from 1st March 1962. The Maddur Sub-Registry Office was bifurcated into Maddur South Taluk and Maddur North Taluk having Head Quarters at Maddur.

Stamps :—The transactions relating to the stock and issue of non-postal stamps in the Central Depot, which is the charge of the Superintendent of Stamps, Bangalore were as follows during the year :—

	No. of Stamps	*Value* Rs. P.
Opening Balance ..	5,19,15,432	5,09,66,459.33
Total Receipts ..	79,78,839	55,04,826.40
Total ..	5,98,94,271	5,64,71,285.73
Total Issues ..	1,86,51,253	1,16,88,369.34
Closing Balance ..	4,12,43,018	4,47,82,916.39

Private Document

A total of 2,64,179 (2,14,733) documents were impressed with stamps of the aggregate value of Rs. 7,23,344.85 (Rs. 3,80,758.65.)

Vending of Commercial Adhesive Lables

The sale of Share transfer foreign bill, notarial and booker's Note stamps in the Office of the Superintendent of Stamps, Bangalore, amounted to Rs. 69,650.55 (Rs. 64,259.50) during the year.

Prosecutions

No prosecution for evasion of Stamp Duty under the provisions of the Mysore Stamps Act was instituted during the year.

The total net revenue from Stamps under all heads amounted to Rs. 2,08,56,381.72 (Rs. 1,90,99,298.03) during the year, while the expenditure incurred by the Stamps Department for its administration was Rs. 2,96,807.80. (Rs. 2,98,114.44.).

Exemption from payment of Stamp Duty

The total Stamp Duty foregone by the Department on account of several concessions granted by Government to Co-operative Institutions, Land Mortgage Co-operative Societies and other institutions from payment of Stamp Duty in full or in part amounted to Rs. 12,03,487.08 (Rs. 28,53,646.22).

(v) The Mysore Government Insurance Department

Proposals (New Business)

During the year 18,416 (18,839) proposals were dealt with. Of these proposals 10,606 were accepted, 6,209 being cases of first Insurance and 4,397 of further Insurance. 3,672 proposals were rejected ; 3,440 proposals temporarily and 232 permanently on medical and other grounds there were thus 4,136 (1,597) proposals pending disposal at the close of the year.

Policies

Out of 13,289 proposals accepted during the year including 2,665 pending at the beginning of the year and 18 cases reinstated during previous year; 8,347 (12,309) proposals resulted in policies for an assurance of Rs. 2,02,88,620 (2,45,58,576) bringing in a monthly premium of Rs. 71,802.50 (Rs. 86,624.50). Out of the remaining 4,942 proposals 1,727 were cancelled and for 3,215 cases treasury receipts for payment of first premium had not been received during the year.

Motor Branch

During the year 7,278 (5,870) vehicles were insured with a premium income of Rs. 7,49,473 (Rs. 6,06,492).

The interest income on Motor Insurance fund during the year amounted to Rs. 1,19,327. Government advised all the Departments to insure their Vehicles in the Motor Branch for Third Party Risks.

The claims paid during the year amounted to Rs. 2,11,485.54.

Motor Insurance Fund

During the year the Motor Insurance Fund amounted to Rs. 27,24,316 (Rs. 23,06,411).

The financial position of the Life Insurance Fund during 1961-62 was as follows :—

Receipts	Rs.	*Payments*	Rs.
Approximate Balance as on 1st April 1961.	4,69,14,135	Approximate payments for 1961-62.	36,35,760
Approximate receipts during 1961-62.	90,19,000	Approximate closing balance as on 31st March 1962.	5,22,97,375
Total ..	5,59,33,135	Total ..	5,59,33,135

Life Insurance Fund

Andhra Pradesh Life Insurance Fund :—

The policies of the Hyderabad State Life Insurance Fund held by the transferred personnel were continued to be serviced as a closed fund. General

Proposal for granting loan on Official Branch Policies, was under consideration of the Department and the Rules and working procedure in this behalf were being framed.

The valuation report for the preliminary work of the Life Branch during the year was satisfactory.

CHAPTER III

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

(i) Corporation of the City of Bangalore

The Corporation of the City of Bangalore continued to be governed during the year by the City of Bangalore Municipal Corporation Act of 1949.

Introduction

The City has continued to grow rapidly in population. So far as the area is concerned, new Extensions were being laid out by the City Improvement Trust Board these extensions as and when ready were being absorbed into the Corporation area.

Area and population.

The area of the Bangalore Corporation was about 26.459 square miles. The population of the Metropolitan Area of Bangalore Corporation for 1961 was 12,08,278.

Public Health.

The General Health of the City was satisfactory during the year. The Corporation area was generally free from major epidemic diseases. However, during the month of April 1961, in some parts of the City, there was out-break of Small-Pox which was effectively controlled by mass vaccinations and by taking all preventive measures. No cases of plague or cholera were reported during the year. Campaign of rat destruction was carried out and routine seizing of un-wholesome foodstuffs and cut-fruits sold in road sides and foot-paths was done.

Maternity and Child Health.

There were ten Maternity Homes and 23 Welfare Centres maintained by 10 Lady Doctors, one Relieving Lady Doctor, 33 Midwives and 13 Circle Midwives for Maternity Homes and 2 Doctors, 6 Health Visitors and 43 Midwives for Welfare Centres. Cretches were run in 6 of these Welfare Centres.

Birth and Deaths.

The births and deaths in the Corporation area were 37,589 (34,212) and 13,137 (13,642) respectively during the year.

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Mosquito Control.

This work was attended by 6 Junior Health Inspectors, 12 Head Gangmen and 86 Gangmen under the supervision of one Assistant Medical Officer of Health. Twenty-nine thousand, five hundred and eighty-eight litres of Malariol 'B' with 1,200 K.Gs. of Turkey Red Oil was used and 4,10,475 running yards of drainage have been cleaned. A total No. of 4,442 cart loads of rank vegetation have been removed. Larvacidal fishes were stocked in 3,578 wells and all the Maternity Homes and Ookad Buildings were sprayed periodically with insecticide.

Necessary action has been taken to prevent illicit use of sewage water by the cultivators all along the main drain by closing the sewage wells. Several permanent Anti-mosquito measures like drainage and laying underground drainage have been taken up in different parts of the City and some of the major Engineering works have also been taken up. A praying scheme for the control of mosquito at a cost of Rs. 9 lakhs has been approved by the Corporation and sent to Government for approval.

Health Education

As usual, programme was drawn every week for members of the propaganda team to visit slums and crowded place. In addition, efforts were made by the Assistant Surgeons, Lady Health Visitors, Midwives and Health Inspectors during their routine house visits to educate the public and to impart the knowledge in the prevention of diseases and promotion of Health.

On 7th April 1961, "World Health Day" was observed and Antifly week was observed during the first week of July 1961.

Food Sanitation and adulteration.

Special attention was paid to various food commodities offered for sale at the public markets, and shops. Unwholesome fruits, meat and vegetables, etc., were seized and destroyed and parties were warned not to repeat the offences. A total No. of 47,685 lbs. of unwholesome food was seized and destroyed. Out of the animals slaughtered, in the two slaughter houses 8,292 internae organs were condemned and 6,736 animals were rejected for slaughtering. Twenty-six eating establishments were closed due to insanitary conditions.

One thousand and ninety samples were taken under Prevention of food Adulteration Act, 121 cases were convicted and a fine of Rs. 4,780 was realised.

Environmental sanitation.

The cleaning and collection of refuse in Bangalore was managed by 2,338 sweepers and an estimated quantity of 800 to 1,200 tons of refuse was removed every day.

During the year 7 chassis were purchased under normal budget and 10 chassis under a loan granted under grow-more food campaign.

Forty-eight pits and 40 heaps of compost manure were auctioned at Magadi Road for Rs. 4,960.50 Ps. and 95 pits were auctioned for Rs. 12,196 at Challaghatta.

Slum Clearance.

In Kalasipalyam slum area, construction of 3 blocks of 2 storeyed buildings were taken up and one block was almost completed except for lighting and sanitary fittings. For the other 2 blocks, foundation work was under progress. In Goripalya north slum area, construction of additional 32 plinths was taken up. The expenditure under slum clearance was Rs. 3 (Rs. 50,000) lakhs.

Water Supply.

The acute water shortage, particularly during the summer months continued during the year and the Administration's best efforts in this direction to give relief were not adequate. The Corporation has been urging for permanent solution and it is hoped that an early decision will be taken by the State Government in this regard. Till the triplicate main from Thippagondanahalli Reservoir is completed our problem of adequate water supply is likely to become more acute as the demand for water has been increasing owing to a large number of additional structures and location of industries.

The water supply distribution system of Bangalore was taken over by the Corporation from Government on 14th August 1961.

National Water Supply and sanitation Scheme.

Out of Rs. 60 lakhs made available as loan by Government of India for Water Supply Scheme, a sum of Rs. 12,62,107 was spent and 1,500 water meters were purchased. Out of Rs. 40 lakhs sanctioned for Sanitation Scheme, a sum of Rs. 10,56,502 was spent. Tenders for 2 major works, *viz.*, providing seweres in Kempapur agrahar and Gopalapura and extension of out-fall sewer from Government Electric Factory upto the point of disposal at an estimated cost of Rs. 8 lakhs have been finalised and sanction of Government was sought for.

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Education.

During the year, the Government of Mysore sanctioned the post of an Education Officer of the rank of a District Education Officer to administer and supervise the Schools run by the Corporation and on requisition by the Corporation. This Officer reported for duty and opened the Education Department of the Corporation with effect from 15th January 1962.

The Corporation maintained 9 High Schools during the year (of which 2 were Schools for Girls) 5 Primary and Middle Schools (of which one was a school for Girls) and one Nursery School. The total number of roll in these Schools was 7,359 boys and 2,704 girls (total 10,063) giving an increase of 557 boys and 365 girls (total 922) on last year's figures. Only one High School was started afresh during the year at Magadi-Road.

The total expenditure on education comes to Rs. 6,84,296.71 np. out of which at least 58 Institutions benefitted by receipt of grants. The Corporation was maintaining 8 Reading Rooms and was giving grants to 121 Reading Rooms. The total amount spent on reading rooms was Rupees 46,383.58 nP. and the total amount of grant-in-aid paid to reading rooms was Rs. 27,786.22 nP.

Engineering Dept.

The Standing Committee (Works) approved works to the extent of Rs. 89 lakhs as against Rs. 52 lakhs during the last year and an outlay of Rs. 69.63 lakhs was incurred as against Rs. 41.64 lakhs in the previous year. This was both under normal and special works.

Work-shop.

The following machineries were purchased for the amounts noted against each :—

1. Four Tar Boilers at a total cost of Rs. 14,966.
2. Four Diesel Road Rollers.
3. Four Asphalt Mixers at a cost of Rs. Rs. 61,560.
4. Two Cement concrete Mixers at a cost of Rs. 14,124.
5. Two Chassis at a cost of Rs. 72,181.10 nP.
6. Two Chassis at a cost of Rs. 44,677.48 nP.
7. Four Tractors and Trailor sets with water tanks for distributing drinking water at a cost of Rs. 76,024.

8. Three Tractors at a cost of Rs. 42,797.20 nP. and 2 Tractors at Rs. 11,029.12 nP. for the use of Health Department.

9. Spare parts amounting to Rs. 91,930, for the use of Corporation vehicles.

10. G.P Pipes and fittings amounting to Rs. 45,802.50 nP. for the use of Water Supply Section.

Proposals have been sent to Government for approval of the purchase of 2 Hot Mix Asphalt plants at a cost of Rs. 4,60,000 and pending approval, action has also been taken for obtaining Import Licence for this purchase.

Bitumen for Rs. 6,37,320.09 P. was purchased for the use of Better Roads Scheme and Divisional Road Scheme and Divisional Road Works.

Roads Repairs.

The Corporation area had a total mileage of 366 miles. An expenditure of Rs. 9.07 lakhs was incurred as against Rs. 8.25 lakhs during the previous year.

Due to the increase in vehicular traffic many roads in the City were widened with a view to provide surface for the easy movement of traffic. An expenditure of Rs. 17,00,230 was spent under this head. Eight roads were cement concreted.

Regularisation of Unauthorised lay-outs

Out of 39 unauthorised lay-outs for which schemes were got up for regularisation, 22 lay-outs were approved by the Corporation. As much as Rs. 9 lakhs of lay-out charges were collected and nearly Rs. 6 lakhs had been spent in forming gravel roads with side drains and providing underground sewers in some of the lay-outs.

Revenue.

The arrear demand of property tax at the commencement of the year was Rs. 18,13,964.92 nP. The current demand amounted to Rs. 51,44,527.42 nP. Thus, the total demand for the year came up to Rs. 69,58,492.34 P. The collections during the year amounted to Rs. 55,14,963.46 P. The balance was Rs. 14,43,528.88 P.

General Revision.

In accordance with the provision of the Corporation Act, the general revision of the property tax was taken up by appointing a Special Staff at a cost of Rs. 1,21,425 during the year. The total increase proposed was Rs. 16,16,014.54 P. as against an increase of Rs. 9,44,620 during 1952-53.

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A sum of Rs. 78,47,524.46 P. (Rs. 50,45,865.46) was collected during the year. This was highest collection ever realised in the Corporation under this head.

Finance.

The balance at the credit of the Corporation at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,26,96,382.46 P. The total receipts under all heads including Departmental Heads and Capital accounts during the year amounted to Rs. 2,69,70,814.75 P. which makes a total of Rs. 3,96,67,197.21 P. A sum of Rs. 2,60,31,006.52 P. was spent leaving a balance of Rs. 1,36,36,190.69 P.

Metroplitan Planning Board.

During the year, Government formed a Metropolitan Planning Board with Pradhana Siromani Shri N Madhava Rao, Retired Dewan of Mysore as the Chairman. The Worshipful Mayor and some of the Chairman of the Standing Committees and some of the Officers were made Members of this Board. It is expected that this Board would be of considerable assistance to the Corporation.

(ii) Mysore City Municipality.

Mysore City is situated at 12°·18° latitude and 76°·42° longitude at the north-west base of Chamundeswari Hills. Its height is 2,525 feet above the sea leavel. It has a bracing climate. The average rainfall was 27''.

The area of the City continued to be 14.43 sq. miles.

The general health of the City was satisfactory during the year.

The incidence of small-pox and the number of vaccinations performed during the year were :—

Small-pox			Vaccinations	
	Attacks		*Primary*	*Re-vaccination*
	A.	D.		
1960—61 ..			6,791	20,572
1961—62 ..	34	14	1,13,146	83,493

The city was free from Plague during the year. As an antiplague measure systamatic cyanofumigation of rat burrows was done throughout the year. Plague.

The City was also free from Cholera during the year. Cholera.

The number of cases of typhoid reported during the year from different parts of the City was 20 resulting in 20 (30) deaths. Typhoid.

Cases of influenza were not prevailing during the year. Influenza.

The comprehensive scheme for the prevention of Diphtheria among children has been in operation in the City from 1953. At present all the School children among the susceptible age group, from ages 1—15 years, were being protected by " Triple Antigen " against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus and 21,409 Children were given inoculations. During the year there were 30 (18) attacks with 30 (16) deaths due to Diphtheria. Deptheria.

121 (108) deaths due to the Tuberculosis were reported during the year. Tuberculosis.

A major portion of the Health budget was set apart for conservancy and sanitation.

As a part of National Malaria Eradication Programme, all the breeding places of 6 divisions were sprayed regularly with Malarial oil " B ". In addition to larval control of the mosquitos, houses were also sprayed with Hexidol, or Diazonal at the request of the people for the control of Bugs or other insects on payment of the cost of the insecticide.

Births and deaths during the year were 9,836 (7755) and 3076 (2735) respectively.

At the end of the year there were 76 Educational Institutions and 12 Charitable Institutions in whose case water was supplied at concessional rates.

The receipts and expenditure of the Municipality were Rs. 88,57,223 and Rs. 98,13,282 respectively. Finance.

(iii) Davangere City Municipality.

Area and population.

The total area of the City was 7.5 Sq. miles and the population according to the census of 1961, was 78,267.

Epedemic and other control.

Small-pox broke out in the City during February 1961, and lasted upto end of April 1961. Nearly, 70,000 vaccinations were conducted. The city was free from other diseases.

Birth and Deaths.

Altogether 2,768 births and 977 deaths were registered, the ratio being 35.36 and 12.48 respectively per thousand of population.

The Municipal High School continued to function with a strength of 430 (390) pupils on the roll during the year and an expenditure of Rs. 21,193 (Rs. 17,439) was incurred out of Municipal Funds.

Public Works

A sum of Rs. 4,10,181 (Rs. 2,43, 405) was spent during the year under this head which covered original works, repairs, etc.

Slum clearance.

With a view to removing accumalation of heaps of rubbish and silt stocked on private sites and keeping the City clean, an intensive cleaning compaign was continued once a week during the year. A sum of Rs. 2,31,706 (Rs. 2,24,543) was spent under Conservancy and Sanitation during the year.

Demand Collection and Balance.

The total Demand of the Municiplity including arrears under all heads was Rs. 17,41,394 (Rs. 14,98,916). Out of this a sum of Rs.12,06,118 (Rs. 9,67,086) was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 5,35,267 (Rs. 5,31,830) to be collected at the close of the year.

Finance.

The year commenced with an opening of Rs. 1,75,870 (Rs. 1,09,177). The total receipts of the Municipality during the year was Rs. 22,08,635 (Rs. 16,77,368), as against a total expenditure of Rs. 21,22,695 (Rs. 16,10,675)

No fresh imposts and taxes were levied during the year.

(iv) Bellary City Municipality.

Area and Population.—The total area of the City was 10.7 sq. miles and its population, according to the 1961 census, was 85,755.

Houses and Sites.—The total number of houses and sites were 16,429 (16,083) and 336 (893) respectively.

Education.—The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 93,435 (Rs. 84,792.19). There were 23 (20) Municipal Elementary Schools managed by the Elementary Education Funds during the year. The total number of boys and girls who attended the Municipal Elementary Schools during the year was 1911 (1707) and 1518 (1276) respectively. The strength of Children attending Municipal Schools, excluding Government grant-in aid Schools, at the end of the year was 3,429 (2,983).

Public Health.—There were 3 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres maintained by the Municipality.

Epidemic.—The town was free from plague and cholera. There was one death under Malaria.

Births and Deaths.—There were 2,814 (2,597) births and 1,425 (1,985) deaths during the year.

Finance.

The opening balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 3,30, 174.24 (Rs. 4,15,482.00). The total receipts and expenditure of the Municipality were Rs. 8,28,545.96 (Rs. 36,65,386) and Rs. 20,03,727.78 (Rs. 7,50,694) respectively, thereby having a closing balance of Rs. 1,54,992.42 (Rs. 3,30,174) at the end of the year.

The incidents of taxation per head of population worked out to Rs. 13.93 (Rs. 13.80) during the year.

(v) Bangalore City Improvement Trust Board.

Owing to the rapid increase of population in the city and the concomitant increase in the demand for residential and industrial accommodation the Board embarked upon a programme of formation of many new lay-outs.

The Board continued its activities on the principle "Self Support" and "No Profit and no loss", system matters for finance.

The activities of the Board were broadly confined to the following during the year :—

(1) Formation of new residential extensions to relieve congestion within the City limits.

(2) Formation of new lay-outs to provide sites for the requirements of middle class and poor classes in places beyond the Corporation limits and within "Greater Bangalore".

(3) Formation of sites required by the House Building Institution like the Mysore Housing Board, etc.

(4) Formation of Industrial Suburb for planned location of big and small industires and shifting of the exising industries from the City of Bangalore to the industrial suburb.

(5) Formation of a lay-out near the Mysore Road for shifting of the present Timber Yard which is now in the heart of the City.

(6) Construction of low cost houses for poor classes.

(7) Improvement and clearence of slum area by removing congestion and shifting of insanitary huts to well laid out extensions.

One thousand ninety two Sites were disposed of, in several lay-outs of the Board by the Sub-Committee, during the year as detailed below :—

Name of layout	No. of sites disposed
1. Jayanagar I, II, III, V, VI, VII, and VIII Blocks.	131
2. Jayanagar IV and IV 'T' Blocks ..	513
3. Jayamahal layout ..	17
4. Vasanthanagar layout ..	93
5. Vyalikaval layout ..	41
6. Lakkasandra layout ..	12
7. Sunkenahalli layout ..	1
8. Rajajinagar layout I to V Blocks	250
9. Industrial Suburb ..	9
(i) Godown Sites ..	13
(ii) Small Scale Industrial Sites ..	12
Total ..	1,092

An extent of 182 acres and 25 guntas (340 acres and $36\frac{1}{2}$ guntas) of land was acquired during the year by the Special Land Acquisition Officer, City Improvement Trust Board, for various Schemes. Acquisition.

The receipts and expenditure under the various Head of Accounts for the year were Rs. 1,03,69,658 (Rs. 89,97,762) and Rs. 1,03,94,680 (Rs. 96,88,753) respectively. Finance.

A sum of Rs. 62,522.88P. is collected as against the demand of Rs. 88,133.43P. being an assessment on vacant and buildings leaving a balance of Rs. 25,610.55P.

During the year there were 14+2 (50) schemes in progress. A sum of Rs. 11,84,636.42 P. was spent by the Boards towards compensation.

(vi) The Mysore City Improvement Trust Board.

An extent of 89 acres and 20 guntas of land was sanctioned by the Government for acquisition for the various schemes of the City Improvement Trust Board, Mysore, during the year. A number of cases of acquisition of properties acquired were under different stages of acquisition. Acquisition.

There were 309 (386) Sites available for sale at the beginning of the year, 50 (75) new Sites were formed, making a total of 359 (461), out of which, 84 (152) Sites were sold during the year, leaving a balance of 275 (309) Sites at the close of the year. Building Site.

The realisation from sale of Sites out of arrears and current demands amounted to Rs. 3,03,138 as against Rs. 7,48,159 leaving a balance of Rs. 4,45,161 at the end of the year.

The total amount of estimates sanctioned by the Several authorities on schemes relating to construction works was Rs. 42,11,105. Construction work.

The total receipts during the year were Rs. 11,81,143 apart from the opening balance of Rs. 18,54,856 making a total of Rs. 30,35,999 as receipts. The Board met an expenditure of Rs.22,76,823 during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,59,176 at the end of the year. Finance.

(vii) Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board.

Area. The area under the control of the Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board including 33 village Panchayats, comprising 76 indirectly administered villages was about 30 square miles.

The Board held 9 meetings against 8 meetings held during the previous year for transacting the business.

Epedamics The area was free from cholera during the year. There were 32 Plague attacks and one death. There were 37 (29) attacks and 11 (7) deaths due to small pox during the year. Of these, 26 (19) attacks and 8 (6) deaths were reported from the Mining area and 11 (10) attacks and 3 (1) deaths from non-Mining area.

Vaccinations. In the non mining and mining areas, 66,056 (22,843) vaccinations were conducted during the year, of which there were 5,305 (2,993) primary vaccinations and 60,751 (19,850) re-vaccinations.

Births and deaths. There were 4,948 (4,947) live births and 135 (136) still births, while there were 1,528 (1,504) deaths from all causes during the year.

Finance The year opened with a balance of Rs. 54,755.61P. (Rs. 70,303.93 P.) The cash balance at the end of the year was Rs. 1,06,450.85 (Rs.54,413.73). The total receipts during the year, including the opening balance were 9,10,976.66 (Rs.8,06,161,99). The total amount of investment made was Rs. 1,30,657.37.

(viii) Town Planning Department

Creation Government accorded sanction for the creation of the Town Planning Department with effect from 3rd November 1959 with the Government Architect as the *Ex-Officio* Director of Town Planning and the Department is functioning since then.

Town Planning Act Mysore Town and Country Planning Bill was duly passed by both the houses of the State Legislature in November 1961 and the assent of the president of India was also obtained. This Act is applicable to the entire State of Mysore.

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Master Plans

During the year the activities of the Department increased and for the first time the Department established branch Offices and started the work of preparation of Master Plans.

The preparation of Master Plans for the Metropolitan region of Bangalore, the Cities of Mangalore, Gulbarga and Belgaum was taken up. With the formation of Hubli-Dharwar Corporation, the preparation of master plan for the twin Cities was also taken up. It was also proposed to take up preparation of master plans for the following towns and cities during the III Five Year Plan period and also the proposals to take up master plan works for K.G.F. City Bhadravathi, Mysore and Dandeli were sent to Government under central assistance scheme.

The salient features in respect of each of the master plans noted below are under progress :—

(1) Mangalore Master Plan,

(2) Preparation of Master Plan for the Metropolitan region of Bangalore.

(3) Starting of Regional Offices for preparation of Master Plans for the City of Belgaum and Gulbarga regions.

(4) Preparation of a Master Plan for the Hubli-Dharwar Corporation area.

Training of Town Planning.

The State Government used to depute Junior Engineers of the Department for training in the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, as and when required. Out of the candidates deputed so far, during the year, nine candidates for the Town and Country Planning Course and two for the Housing Course, three candidates have since returned duly trained in "Town and Country Planning" and two in Housing and their services are being fully utilised by the Government.

General

During the year 800 hectares of area lay-out plan for public convenience etc., throughout the State has been prepared and thus exceeding the target of progress for the year by 300 hectares. Further, 12 Master Plans for small Towns and Villages have been prepared and about 10 to 15 designs for civic amenities in rural parts such as community halls, community lavataries and parks etc., have been drawn up. The Department used to examine the suitability of construction of cinema theatres throughout the State.

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(ix) Local Development Works.

During the year the Local Development Works programme was restricted to drinking water works only. However action to complete works of other categories which were pending completion was taken. 267 works were approved and 279 were completed. At the end of the year 1,617 works were in progress.

A total expenditure of Rs. 10,39,640–62 was incurred during the year.

(x) Panchayats

The Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959 came into force with effect from 1st November 1959. Elections to the Panchayats were held during 1960. There were 7,653 village Panchayats and 155 town Panchayats covering all the villages in the State.

Due representation was given to women, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes on the panchayats as per provisions of the above Act and the rules issued there under.

Usually, the Panchayats met regularly. In many of the panchayats, there were no independent secretaries. The talatis (shanbhogs) were therefore holding the charge of the panchayat secretaries in addition to their duties. They could not devote their attention to the panchayat work.

Most of the members of the panchayats were not educated. As the administration of panchayat was a new experience, the members required guidance. The provisions of the Act and the Rules issued thereunder were still to be understood by them. They were required to follow the prescribed procedure. Under these circumstances, the panchayats could not achieve much progress in the field of developmental activities.

Development Works.

2,181 developmental works like drinking water wells, roads, drainage works, etc., at a cost of Rs. 30,58,041 were taken up.

In some villages remunerative assets like construction of shops for rental purposes installation of flour mills, construction of market stalls, cattle pounds were created at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,35,200 consisting of loan and grant.

A total amount of Rs. 1,40,92,292–61 was due to the Panchayats by way of taxes, fees, et . A sum of Rs. 51,62,722–48 was recovered leaving a balance of Rs. 89,29,570–21. The income and expenditure of the panchayats during the year totalled Rs. 1,57,79,184–12 and Rs. 1,37,70,625–00 respectively.

Many of the panchayats had prepared Panchayat Agricultural Production Plans and implemented them. They had supplied improved seeds, fertilisers and improved agricultural implements. Some panchayats had organised shram dan for community works through yuvak mandals, mahila mandals and village voluntary force.

In South Kanara District, 49 panchayats maintained 3 high schools and 46 elementary schools. Some panchayats were contributing towards mid-day meals programme and maintained maternity and child welfare centres.

On the whole the working of the panchayat can be said to be satisfactory.

(xi) Municipal Administration

(1) Bangalore Division

During the year there were 48 Town Municipal Councils in the Division. The Total population of Municipalities in the Division was 6,08,726 as per Census 1961. The total number of councillors of several Municipalities in the Division at the end of the year was 790.

Imposion of Taxes.

No fresh taxes and fees were levied in any of the Municipalities of Tumkur and Bellary Districts.

Demand, Collection & Balance of the Muncipal Taxes.

The details as to the total demand, collection and balance of each of the Districts are as noted below :—

	Arrears	*Demand*	*Total*	*Collection*	*Balance*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Bangalore (R)	2,86,572	7,66,202	10,52,774	7,29,900	3,22,874
2. Bangalore (U)	14,791	16,771	31,562	14,419	17,143
3. Tumkur ..	3,97,533	12,42,665	16,40,198	11,95,852	4,44,346
4. Chitradurga ..	3,41,183	9,01,696	12,42,879	8,15,620	4,27,259
5. Kolar ..	4,42,538	15,05,656	19,48,194	13,45,601	6,02,593
6. Bellary ..	1,61,452	2,46,845	4,08,297	2,48,332	1,59,965
Total ..	16,44,069	46,79,835	63,23,904	43,49,724	19,74,180

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The total income under this head is as shown below during the year :—

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	1961-62	1960-61	
	Rs.	Rs.	P.
Bangalore (R) ..	4,07,833—	3,84,892	21
Bangalore (U) ..	12,562—		
Bellary ..	2,51,053	2,42,119	00
Tumkur ..	6,19,533	5,61,688	00
Chitradurga ..	4,87,414	4,17,606	00
Kolar ..	4,60,339	4,08,895	00
Total ..	22,38,734	20,15,200	21

Incidence of taxation per head.

The Total income was Rs. 39,67,032 and incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 6–21 as against Rs. 42,26,259.91 with incidence taxation of Rs. 6–88 during the previous year.

Loans.

A total loan of Rs. 1,17,39,048 was sanctioned to the several Municipalities in Bangalore Division, up to the end of the year. Out of which Rs. 6,08,810¼ towards principal and Rs. 1,51,538 towards interest was repaid leaving a balance of Rs. 1,11,30,238 towards principal at the end of the year.

Grants. to Town Municipalities.

Grants were given to the Municipalities for non-remunerative purposes during the year as noted below :—

District	*Year of report* 1961–62		*Previous year* 1960–61	
	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
1. Bellary ..	6,500	00	1,31,619	00
2. Chitradurga ..	1,19,414	00	51,000	00
3. Kolar ..	65,757	00	25,873	00
4. Tumkur ..	1,35.156	00	13,125	00
5. Bangalore ..	73,460	00	20,862	25
Total ..	4,00,287	00	2,42,479	25

Public Safety and convenience ;—

Water Supply.

The Government in their order No. LLH82 TWD 57, dated 9th March 1961 have accorded administrative sanction to the first stage of the scheme Rs. 27.03 lakhs to the Hospet Town Municipality in Bellary District. They have also sanctioned a loan of 8 lakhs for the execution of the work during 1961–62.

All the Town Municipalities in Chitradurga District except Holalkere Municipality were provided protected water supply.

The Municipalities of Kolar, Bangarpet, Malur, Mulbagal, Chintamani, Chickballapura, Gowribidanur and Bagepally continued to supply drinking water through pipes.

Lights.

In Chitradurga and Bangalore Districts all the Municipalities were provided with electric lights.

A sum Rs. 1,10,382–67 (Rs. 1,49,841–83) was spent during the year in Kolar District. The Hospet Municipality in Bellary District has spent Rs. 15,710 (Rs. 15,724) for street lights during the year.

Drinage :—

In Kolar Town underground drainage scheme costing Rs. 7.5 lakhs was under progress. In addition to a loan of Rs. 4,90,000 already sanctioned a further loan of Rs. 50,000 was sanctioned in G.O. No. PLM 281 TDS 61, dated 8th February 1962.

General.

The working of the Municipalities in the Division was satisfactory.

(2) Mysore Division

During the year there were 57 Municipalities and 8 Notified Areas in this Division. The Municipalities of Malavalli in Mandya District and Shiralkoppa in Shimoga District were superceded by Government for a period of 2 years with effect from 28th June 1960 and 30th April 1960 respectively and hence no Councils was functioning in the said Municipalities during the year. The Municipalities of Saragur and Periyapatna in Mysore District, Bellur in Mandya District and Arsikere in Hassan District which were not reconstituted during 1960-61, were subsequently reconstituted during the year 1961-62 on 20th April 1961, 31st August 1961, 29th October 1961 and 24th December 1961 respectively.

The population of the Municipalities in the Division according to the census 1961 was 7,79,632.

Fresh imposition and Abandonment of Taxes.

No fresh taxes were imposed or abandoned in any of the Municipalities except in T.-Narasipur and Heggadadevanakote.

Further it is reported that the Chamarajanagar Municipality levied octroi on certain additional articles from 1st July 1961. The Periyapatna Municipality is stated to have leased out the toll from 1st January 1962.

Arsikere Municipality in Hassan District is stated to have given effect to the Bus Stand levy of 0.25 nP. and ley of octroi additional 32 articles.

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Revision of Assessment.

The revision of assessment due or taken up, completed or given effect to, etc., by the Municipality during the year.

Octroi.

The total income under Octroi in the division during the year was Rs. 27,26,988 (Rs. 26,39,658).

Recovery of Municipal dues.

During the year the Demand including arrears, collection and balance of the Municipal taxes in several Municipalities of the Division was Rs. 1,05,03,464 (Rs. 1,09,83,832) Rs. 76,92,929 (Rs. 84,60,379) and Rs. 28,10,535 (Rs. 25,23,453) respectively.

Finance.

The receipts including O.B. expenditure and balance of the division was Rs. 2,22,94,570 (Rs. 2,07,25,786) Rs. 1,77,48,276 (Rs. 1,53,23,725) and Rs. 45,46,294 (Rs. 54,02,061) respectively.

Grants.

During the year, a sum of Rs. 2,34,160 and Rs. 66,115 were sanctioned as grants to various municipalities under Town Development Works and Modern Sanitary convenience schemes respectively to this division. But only a sum of Rs. 1,58,860 and Rs. 44,845 were cashed respectively. The reason for the low percentage of en-cashment was due to non-drawal of the grants of Rs. 5,550 and Rs. 13,700 sanctioned to various municipalities in Mandya District before the close of the financial year.

Loans.

During the year a provision of Rs. 14,70,483 was made in the Budget estimates of the Municipalities for the repayment of the loan instalments only a sum of Rs. 5,55,776.41, including principle and interest has been made use of by the Municipalities.

Education.

During the year there were 29 Municipal High Schools in the Division.

During the year no Municipal High Schools were run by the Municipalities in South Kanara and Coorg Districts. However 8 Higher Elementary Schools and 18 Elementary Schools were being run by the two Municipalities in South Kanara Districts, whereas in Coorg District 4 Primary Schools were being run by the two Municipalities in that District.

Water Supply.

A provision of Rs. 14,70,483 was made in the budget estimates of the Municipalities for the repayment of the loan instalments during 1961–62, as against which only a sum of Rs. 5,55,776.41 including principal and interest has been made use of by the Municipalities during the year.

Out of 57 Municipalities and 8 Notified Areas in this division, 25 Municipalities are having protected water supply, 14 Municipalities have taken up the scheme and the work is under progress, and 26 Municipalities/Notified Areas do not have protected water scheme. Supply of water in all the Municipalities/Notified Areas are reported to be satisfactory.

(3) Belgaum Division

During the year there were 34 Municipalities in the Division, out of which 6 were Borough Municipalities, 2 City Municipalities, 25 District Municipalities and 1 was Notified Area at Dandeli in Karwar District. A single Municipal Corporation which has been constituted under the provisions of the Bombay Provisional Municipal Corporations Act, 1949 in lieu of Hubli and Dharwar Municipal Boroughs has come into being from 1st March 1962. The Municipal Borough Bijapur continued to be under supersession during the year.

The population of the Municipalities in the Division according to 1961 Census was 10,50,831.

Income and Incidence of Taxation.

The total aggregate gross income of the Municipalities in the Division was Rs. 2,51,02,554 the total realisations from rates and taxes being Rs. 1,26,66,456. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 12.05.

Recovery of Municipal Dues.

The demand, collection and balance of Municipal Taxes were as follows :—

	Total demand including arrears	*Collection*	*Balance*	*Percentage of arrears to demand*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Total ..	66,35,646	39,35,521	27,00,125	40

Levy of Octroi.

The total collection from Octroi as Rs. 74,90,449. The system of the joint levy and collection of octroi and toll within the limits of Belgaum Municipality and contonment Board, Belgaum was continued by the Belgaum Municipality during the year. There was no change in the system of collecting octroi in any of the Municipalities. The octroi system is working satisfactoily in this Division.

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Financial Positional.

During the year the receipts including opening balance and expenditure of the several Municipalities of the Division were Rs. 3,46,15,647 and Rs. 2,68,89,971 respectively.

Grants.

Grants to the extent of Rs. 11,48,235 for Town Improvement and other schemes were sanctioned by Government to the Municipalities in this Division.

Water Supply.

Water Supply ;—The water supply scheme at Belgaum was executed as a Government scheme. The internal distribution system was however, taken up on behalf of the Municipality by Government P. W. D. at the cost of Rs. 29,03,450. The piped water supply is made available from 26th January 1962. 586 houses connections were given during the year, after receiving an amount of Rs. 41,900 as deposit. The water supply scheme at Athani is undertaken by Government. P.W.D. on behalf of the Municipality at the total cost of Rs. 13,42,000. The work is in progress. The ex ution of the scheme of improvement to the existing water supply distribution at Nipani is also taken up by Government, P.W.D. on behalf of the Municipality. The water supply scheme at Gokak is completed and is running at a profit. The Ramdurg and Bailhongal Municipalities have supplied water to some parts of the town with the help of local water supply scheme. These two Municipalities have decided to take up bigger water supply schemes to cater to the needs of the entire town. The scheme for Ramdurg was sanctioned during the year and a loan of Rs. 50,000 was sanctioned to the Municipality for the purpose. No fresh major works were undertaken by the Municipalities in Bijapur and Karwar Districts during the year. The water supply schemes at Kundgol and Haveri in Dharwar Districts which are being executed through Government agency were in progress during the year.

Progress of the work achieved.

(*a*) *Laying out building sites, construction of Markets, shops and Public buildings ;*—

The work of survey and demarcation of roads and plots in 200 acres has been completed. Rules for the disposal of plots for residential and non-residential purposes have also been issued by Government. Actual work regarding the disposal of plots is in progress.

Earth work for all the seven roads has been completed. Collection of materials and rubble is in progress. Three new roads have been started and tenders for eight more road works called for.

The following is a list of building works under execution as on 31st March 1962.

Name of work	*Estimated cost*
	Rs.
1. Three officers' quarters	53,208.00
2. Five Twin quarters	99,185.00
3. Two twin quarters for Class IV Servants.	32,868.00
4. Jeep garage	3,000.00
5. Twelve shops	33,250.00
6. One shopping centre	22,940.00
7. Latrines and Urinals	7,365.00

In addition to the above, construction of 20 tenements was undertaken under the Low Income Housing Group financed by the Mysore Housing Board.

The Mysore Housing Board has completed the construction of 400 tenements under the subsidised industrial Housing scheme. These tenements are occupied by the employees of the West Coast Paper Mills and the Electro Matallurgical Works, Dandeli.

(4) GULBARGA DIVISION.

There were 24 Municipalities in the Division, of which 9 were City Municipalities and 15 Town Municipalities with population varying from 6,000 to 97,000 according to the 1961 Census.

The total area of the Division was 19,285 Sq. miles and the population as per 1961 Census was 31,63,524 of which 26,95,260 was rural and 4,68,264 urban.

The revenue of the Municipalities has increased during the year as compared with the revenue during the previous year. There were seven Municipalities, whose income was more than Rs. 1,00,000. Gulbarga City Municipality was having the highest revenue over Rs. 10,00,000 and other Municipalities less than Rs. 50,000. The lowest income was that of Town Municipality, Chitgoppa whose income during the year was Rs. 14,896.

Revision of Assessment of taxes.

In order to enhance the income of the Municipalities necessary measures, regarding revision of the rates of different taxes and levy of octroi, etc., were implemented in some of the Municipalities of this division. The Municipalities of Gangawati, Sindhanoor of Raichur District, Homnabar of Bidar District, Shahapur and Gurmatkal of Gulbarga District have already implemented the revised assessment during the year

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and certain other Municipalities of this division were taking action to revise the assessment of property tax.

Profession Tax.

Some of the Municipalities were levying profession tax on a slab basis in accordance with the rules framed under the Old Hyderabad Municipalities and Town Committee Act, 1951.

Octroi.

The Municipalities of Yadgir, Alland, Bidar and Homnabad have introduced the Octroi Scheme during the year.

Expenditure was being incurred by several Municipalities on Civil Works such as Public Works, Sanitation and Public Health and Water works. Government was granting grant-in-aid to the Municipalities for incurring expenditure on civil works.

Major amenities

Out of 24 Municipalities, only those of Gulbarga, Bidar, Raichur, Sedam, Yadgir and Chincholi have protected water supply and improvements to these schemes were under execution by the Public Works Department during the year. Water Supply Schemes were under execution at Koppal, Shorapur and Alland. Power supply was available only in the towns of Gulbarga, Raichur, Bidar, Yadgir, Koppal, Gangawathi, Chitapur, Homnabad, Kalyani, Shorapur and Shahabad.

The total amount of liabilities of the Municipalities of the division in respect of loan was Rs. 11,63,187-33.

Slum clearance Scheme

Slum clearance Schemes were sanctioned by Government only for Gulbarga and Raichur Municipalities at a cost of Rs. 1,15,010 and Rs. 2,00,400 respectively on the basis of 50 per cent of the cost as grant and the balance as loan. These schemes were in progress during the year.

CHAPTER IV

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

(i) Land Revenue

The Administration of the Revenue Department has been divided into four Divisions, as noted below :—

I. Bangalore Division

Administration.

Rainfall and Seasonal Conditions.—The rainfall was below average in several parts of Tumkur, Kolar and Beallary Districts. There was non-receipt of timely and adequate rains in several Taluks in Bellary District. As a result of failure of dry crops in Bellary District remission of land revenue was allowed in addition to the post-ponement of loan arrears. In Bangalore, Kolar and some Taluks in Bellary Districts there was some anxiety about standing crops for some time but the conditions improved and there was a fair yield of crops.

Area under cultivation.—The gross area under cultivation in several Districts in the Division during the year was 56,87,855 acres.

Assignment of lands.—Out of 45,593, applications received for grant of land, 34,368 applications were disposed of leaving a balance of 11,225. The extent of land granted was 30,460 acres 29 guntas.

Tanks.—There were 1,493 major and 5,956 minor tanks in the Division. Out of them 50 major and 379 minor tanks were restored by the Public Works Department.

Fire Accidents.—There were 823 incidence of fire accidents in the Division, resulting in loss of 4 human lives and 219 cattle. The loss of property was estimated at Rs. 4,99,146. Cash grant of Rs.19,173.50 was distributed to the victims in addition to the distribution of building materials worth of Rs. 324.

Public Health and Cattle Mortality.—There was prevalence of Small Pox in Bellary and Black quarters and Anthrox diseases in Tumkur and Kolar Districts. Public health was generally good.

Takavi and other loans.—Out of 5,568 applications received for grant takavi loans, 4,393 were disposed of. A sum of Rs. 5,83,950 was disbursed.

Out of 2,734 applications received for grant of land improvement loans, 915 applications were sanctioned and a sum of Rs. 3,32,690 was disbursed.

Flood-Havocs.—An extent of 3,369.98 acres in Bellary District were affected by floods of the Tungabhadra River. Food grains were granted in addition to interest free loans and takavi loans.

Land Revenue.—The demand of the land revenue arrears due for the year was Rs. 1,18,35,176 (Rs. 25,69,096) and collection was Rs. 93,66,200 (Rs. 6,33,318) leaving a balance of Rs. 24,68,976 (Rs. 19,35,778).

Wells.—Out of 480 applications received for grant of subsidy for construction of irrigation wells 304 were disposed of disbursing a sum of Rs. 17,850.

Out of 2,561 applications for grant of loans under the Liberalised Scheme of Sinking of Irrigation Wells 509 were disposed of. A sum of Rs. 15,68,220 was disbursed.

II. Mysore Division

Rainfall and Seasonal Conditions.—The rainfall in several districts of Division during the year, excepting Mandya District, there were floods due to heavy rains. The damage caused on account of those floods was considerable in Coorg District but in other Districts the seasonal conditions were generally satisfactory.

Area under cultivation.—The gross area under cultivation in the Division was 5,13,168.93 acres. An extent of 832.26 acres was alienated for non-agricultural purposes in the Division.

Assignment of lands.—Out of 83,522 applications received for grant of land 47,529 were disposed of granting an extent of 94,873 acres 22 guntas of land.

Tanks.—There were 1284 major and 16,503 minor tanks in the Division. Out of them 10 major and 32 minor tanks were restored.

Fire Accidents.—There were 615 incidence of fire accidents causing death to 7 persons, 184 cattle. The loss of property was estimated at Rs. 12,03,321. A sum of Rs. 42,208 by way of cash and building materials worth of Rs. 15,383 were granted to the victims.

Public Health and Cattle Mortality.—Public Health was generally good in the Division except incidence of small pox, malaria and chicken pox in parts of Mysore and Coorg Districts.

The cattle mortality during the year due to various causes was 15,936.

Flood havocs.—Due to heavy floods 1,746 villages involving an extent of 1,27,047 acres of land were affected. The damage to crops had been estimated to be Rs. 1,97,27,459. A sum of Rs. 38,05,000 under gratuitous relief and a sum of Rs. 45,00,000 under interest free loans were granted to victims.

Takavi and other loans.—During the year, 1955 applications relating to grant of takavi loans were sanctioned and total sum distributed was Rs. 7,07,425.

A sum of Rs. 4,96,137 *plus* Rs. 87,025 were granted as land improvement and agricultural loans in this Division.

Land Revenue.—The land Revenue arrears demand during the year was Rs. 1,50,61,280 (Rs. 26,27,968) and collected Rs, 1,29,94,881 (Rs. 10,99,840) leaving a balance of Rs. 20,67,399 (Rs. 15,28,119).

Wells.—Out of 385 applications for providing loans for sinking wells, 294 were disposed of granting a sum of Rs. 58,700.

Out of 4,443 applications for providing loans for sinking of irrigation wells, 1,716 were sanctioned granting a sum of Rs. 9,39,015.

III. Belgaum Division

Rainfall and seasonal condition.—In Belgaum District the rainfall was 1766.16 mm. (1,972.12 mm.). The condition of the corps was satisfactory on the whole.

In Bijapur District the rainfall was 450 mm. (750 mm.). The condition of corps was bad due to un-

timely rainfall. There was complete failur of crops in about 200 villages. Land revenue in full was suspended in respect of 582 villages and in half for 597 villages.

In North Kanara District the rainfall was 3,770 mm. (3272 mm.). The condition of the crops was fairly satisfactory.

In Dharwar District the rainfall was 1,386.4 mm. The yield of rabi corps was not satisfactory. The yield of paddy was normal and the yield of wheat crop was below normal.

Area under cultivation.—The area under cultivation during the year was 1,36,85,584.93 acres.

Fire Accidents.—Only one incidence of fire accident in Haveri Taluk in Dharwar District causing the loss of Rs. 87,292, cash relief to the extent of Rs. 1,065 was granted in addition to the distribution of food grains and clothes.

Public Health and cattle mortality.—There was an incidence of small-pox, cholera, chicken-pox and influenza in the Division. 8,916 persons were affected by these epidemics and 1,145 persons died. There was incidence of epizooties affecting 7,179 cattle and 4675 cattle died.

Flood Havocs.—The North Kanara District; suffered form one of the worst floods in its history. A number of persons were rendered homeless as their houses were washed away. Rehabilitation Scheme was introduced and 2,798 houses came up under this scheme and reliefs at the extent of Rs. 23,98,739.60 were granted.

Land Revenue.—The land revenue arrears demand during the year was Rs. 1,16,30,758.16 and collected Rs. 1,13,44,707.12 leaving a balance of Rs. 2,86,051.04.

IV. Gulbarga Division

Rainfall and seasonal conditions.—The average rainfall in Gulbarga District was 826.8 mm. (710.8) *i.e.*, sufficient rainfall throughout the District.

In Raichur District the rainfall was 529.06 mm. (459.8 mm). The khariff crop was well but Rabi Crop was affected due to unfavourable conditions. A

sum of Rs.13,56,336.18 of land revenue in respect of 983 villages was suspended as a measure of relief.

In Bidar District the rainfall was 1,035 mm (691.1 mm.) the condition of crop was satisfactory.

Area under cultivation.—The total area in the Division under cultivation was 59,15,143.38 acres (67,48, 631.21 acres).

Tanks.—There were 250 major and 863 minor tanks in the Division. Out of them 2 major and 28 minor tanks were restored.

Fire accidents.—There were 436 cases of fire accidents in the Division cash grants amounting to Rs. 21,188 were distributed as a measure of relief.

Public Health and cattle Mortality.—There was an out break of cholera in some parts of Gulgarga District and there was no out break of epidemics and cattle diseases in other District.

Takavi Loans.—A sum of Rs. 2,93,500 and Rs. 10,75,800 was distributed as Takavi and Construction of Irrigation wells loan respectively in the Division during the year.

Land Revenue.—The arrears of land revenue demand for the year was Rs. 1,99,43,341.41 and collected Rs. 79,24,576.27 leaving a balance of Rs. 1,20,18,679.14.

General.—The work of all the four Divisions on the whole was satisfactory.

(ii) Land Records, Survey and Settlement.

Administration.

The main functions of the Department are to keep the Land Records upto date and to collect and provide statistical data necessary for the Revenue Administration in all matters connected with lands to reduce, simplify and reduce the cost of litigations pertaining to lands in civil and revenue courts. With this object in view, the Department has to maintain all the Survey and Classification Records up-to-date in the several Taluks of the State. In addition to attending to this work, the Department continued to attend the following special items of work during the year :—

(1) Cadastral Survey of Inam Villages.

(2) Reclassification work in all the "over-due" Taluks.

(3) Revision Settlement of land revenue in all the "over-due" Taluks.

(4) Consolidation of Holdings Scheme.

(5) City Survey work.

(6) Hissa Phodi work.

(7) Measurement of Kaval Lands thrown open for disposal under Darkhasts.

(8) Frontier Boundary Verification work.

(1) Cadastral Survey of Inam Villages

During the year 138 villages were surveyed and 71 villages were settled leaving a balance of 495/881 villages for survey/Settlement, with a view to getting this item of work completed expeditiously, the scheme has been included in the "Third Five Year Plan".The actual outlay for the year was 2.27 lakhs.

The progress of field and tapasini work done under this item was as follows :—

(*a*) *Original Measurement work.*—Detailed Survey work was conducted in 138 (112) villages comprising an extent of 12,210 (27,526) acres 36 (39) guntas involving 7,443 (7,358) blocks.

(*b*) *Original Classification.*—Original Classification was done in 138 (106) villages involving 8,059 (7,878) blocks with an area of 8,498 (23,621) acres and 25 (80) guntas.

(*c*) *Bandh Pahani.*—Boundry marks were erected in 138 villages involving 7,144 (5,666) blocks.

(*d*) *Hissa Survey work.*—Hissa Survey work was conducted in 71 (128) villages involving 5,962 (18,153) Hissas.

A sum of Rs. 511.52 was recovered as copying fees towards grant of copying of Inam Records.

Reclassification work.

During the year 18 Reclassification parties under the charge of 18 Assistant Superintendents were functioning in the General Taluks of the State. Field work was completed in 53 Taluks of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Chiltaldurg, Mysore, Mandya, Hassan, Chickmagalur and Shimoga Districts. Reclassification work was in progress in 18 Taluks.

In addition to the above, Reclassification parties attended to the maintenance work, such as Land Record Phodi Cases, Measurement, Classification, Bandh Pahni, R. R. Mutation cases and Hudbust cases.

Out of 6,397 villages, reclassification work under different items was completed in respect of 3,200 villages, leaving a balance of 3,197 villages.

Resettlement.

The Commissioner for Settlement and Land Records was in over-all charge of the entire Revision of Settlement Operations in the State. The entire Old-Mysore area where Revision Settlement was over due has been divided into sixteen zones for purposes of intensive enquiry. The Settlement Report in respect of Zone No. IV Chitaldurga was submitted to Government after completion of the work during the year.

In Bombay-Karnatak Area, Belgaum Division has been divided into eleven Zones. The Settlement work in almost all the Zones was completed, except in Zone No. 1 of Belgaum District. The work in this Zone continued to be in progress. In Hyderabad Karnatak Area, the Settlement work which was in progress in the areas coming under Zone 1, Gulbarga. The Settlement work of Zone II progressed steadily. In Coorg District arrangements by way of collecting statistics for the formation of Settlement Zones for taking up Settlement enquiry were being made.

(4) *Consolidation of Holdings.*—The object of consolidation of holdings is to reduce the scattered holdings of a multiple holder so as to form them into more compact blocks. The Scheme was in force in 9 Taluks of Belgaum Division. A provision of Rs. 18.70 lakhs has been made for the entire Third Five Year Plan and it was proposed to consolidate an area of 466 villages during the Five Years. The Scheme was entitled to central assistance to the extent of 25 per cent of the entire gross expenditure. The entire cost was borne by Government. The Scheme was extended to Gulbarga Division.

During the year, recording of fragments was completed in 5,661 villages comprised in 48 taluks of 4 Districts.

(5) *City Survey work.*—Original City Survey work was started in Laxmeswar Town in Dharwar District along with the work of the previous year.

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(6) *Hissa Survey work*...During the year 58,424 Hissas were measured in Hyderabad Karnatak Area.

Frontier Boundry Verification.

During the year joint verification of frontier boundary between Punganoor Taluk of Andhra Pradesh and Mulbagal Taluk of Mysore State was commenced and the work was in progress. It affected 29 villages and 6 villages in Srinivasapur Taluk. The boundary to the extent of 7 miles and 2 furlongs was measured. In the course of joint verification the frontier boundary between Molakalmuru Taluk of Mysore State and Rayadurga Taluk of Andhra Preadesh was inspected.

Reorganisation of Survey and Settlement and Land Records Dept.

During the year the Department was re-organised and formed the following four Divisions :—

(1) Bangalore Division.
(2) Mysore Division.
(3) Belgaum Division.
(4) Gulbarga Division.

Maintenance work in Old Mysore Area (work in *Government Villages*) :—The Surveyors posted for maintenance work in the several Taluks of the State attended to *the following items of work* .—

Number of blocks measured	..	37,119
Area covered	..	1,15,260 acres 34 guntas.
Classification work done in	..	23,972 blocks
Area covered	..	78,584 acres 32 guntas.
Bandh Pahani work completed in		26,290 blocks.
Land Records Phodi cases attended to.		12,250
Mutation Phodi cases attended to.		25,942
Hudbust shown	..	5,587 cases
Other miscellaneous cases attended to.		78,272 hissas

Fixing of Potgi to Village Officers.—The following is the work turned out.—

	No. of cases pending at the beginning of the year	*No. of villages involved*
	1	2
(i) Decennial Revision of Potgi—		
Central Survey Office and Taluk Offices ..	24	2,536
No. of cases received during the year ..	15	1,00[illegible]
No. of cases completed	20	2,1[illegible]6
Balance at the close of the year ..	19	1,437
(ii) Biennial Revision of Potgi—		
Central Survey Office and Taluk Offices ..	3	7
No. of cases received during the year ..	9	3[illegible]
Total ..	12	41
No. of cases disposed	8	1[illegible]
Balance at the close of the year ..	4	26
(iii) Pakka Potgi—		
Central Survey Office and Taluk Offices ..	17	1[illegible]0
No. of cases received during the year ..	11	15
Total ..	28	145
No. of cases disposed of	18	75
Balance at the close of the year ..	1[illegible]	70
(iv) Revision of Potgi of Inam Village—		
Central Survey Office and Taluk Offices ..	11	58
No. of cases received during the year ..	5	8
Total ..	16	66
No. of cases disposed of	9	27
Balance at the close of the year ..	7	39
(v) Opinion and other miscellaneous records—		
Central Survey Office and Taluk Offices	3 references	
No. of references received during the year	14 ,,	
Total ..	17 ,,	
No. of references disposed of	16 ,,	
Balance at the close of the year ..	1	

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Records of Rights.

The Records of Rights Scheme was introduced into all the Government and settled Inam Villages in the State. During the year the scheme was introduced into 88 (131) Ex-Inam Villages that had been newly settled.

Mutation cases involving measurement.—The field staff posted for work in several taluks had measured 78,272 (45,724) Hissas, in addition to the clearing of Dharkhast Phodi, alienation and acquisition records, etc., during the year.

Preparation, Printing and Issue of Maps

Nine taluks and three Districts Maps were prepared in addition to the routine work of the Department.

Village and post Consolidation Maps.—854 villages maps were prepared and delivered to the Litho Press for Printing. Post Consolidation Maps of 170 villages were prepared and delivered to Litho Press Section for print. Maps of 92 settled Inam Villages were perpared and delivered to the Litho Press for Print.

Issue and stock of Maps.—16,617 copies of State, District and village maps costing Rs. 39,951.50 were sold to the public or to other Departments for adjustment of bills and also for stock and sale to public in the several taluks. 6,588 copies of village, Taluk and State Maps costing Rs. 15,421.35 were supplied to the the Departments free of cost.

In all 5,98,207 State, District, Taluk and Village Maps costing Rs. 15,10,717.52 were in stock in the Department at the end of the year.

CHAPTER V

Food and Civil Supplies

(V) Food Production.

The under mentioned Schemes were in operation during the year :—

1. *Tractor and Bulldozer Services* :—There were 24 Tractors and 34 Bulldozers in working condition maintained by the Department during the year, which were hired out to cultivators on hire with a view to help them in cultivation of fallow lands as well as reclamation of waste lands. In addition, 32 new Tractors were also supplied to Agriculturists on hire purchase system.

The Progress achieved during the year under Tractors and Bulldozers Services were 5,065 acres and 1,315 acres respectively.

Land Reclamation by manual labour :—During the year an extent of 1,720 acres was reclaimed by manual labour and a subsidy at 25 per cent of the total cost not exceeding Rs. 50 per acre was paid.

Manufacture and Distribution of Urban Compost :—Under this Scheme, it was envisaged to utilise the town sweepings, seweage, etc., in preparing compost manure. To accelarate the compost work in rural parts, a Scheme known as " Scheme for Development of Local Manurial Resources " has been launched on an All-india basis.

There were 235 urban centres and a quantity of 3,29,934 tons of urban compost manure and 30,62,000 tons of Rural Compost manure was produced in the State. The area benefitted was 6,78,387 acres.

Loans were also granted to the Municipalities to help them to purchase Tractors and Trailors for undertaking compost manure programme on an intensive scale.

4. *Distribution of Green Manure Seeds* :—During the year, an area of 3,81,000 acres was brought under Green manures as against the target of 5,50,000 acres. For the distribution of Green Manure Seeds a sum of Rs. 2,741.80 nP. was also expended from the available grants under the Scheme for Development of L.M.R.S.

FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

5. *Distribution of Fertilisers* :—The work relating to the distribution and stocking of fertilizers continued to be attended to by the Mysore State Co-operative Marketing Society, Bangalore, on Monopoly basis. The demand for fertilizers was steadily on the increase as a result of intensive propaganda carried on by the Extension staff.

During the year, the work of propaganda for proper application of chemical manures in adequate quantity and in time, as well as to popularise increased use of Super Phospate, Ammonium Sulphate, Urea, Calcium Ammonium Nitrate and Ammonium Sulphate, Nitrate were continued.

Fertilisers	*Tons*
Total quantity of fertilisers indented	1,46,390
Total quantity of fertilisers allotted	94,000
Total quantity of fertilisers received	60,082
Total quantity of fertilisers distributed	52,250
Total quantity of Super-phosphate allotted.	43,000

6. *Construction of Irrigation Wells* .—Financial assistance by way of loans and subsidy were continued to be extended to the cultivators with a view to enable them to increase the area under irrigation, particularly in the scarcity areas of the State. The ryots availed of the opportunity and the progress achieved during the year was as follows :—

No. of Wells completed	..	2,324
Acreage benifitted	..	4,648 acres.

7. *Supply of Electrical and Diesel Oil Pumpsets on Hire Purchase System* :—Electrical and Diesel Oil Pumpsets were continued to be issued on Hire Purchase System during the year.

Progress achieved on this behalf was as follows :—

	No. of pump-sets issue.	*Area benefitted.*
Electrical ..	130	650 acres
Diesel ..	17	85 acres.
Total ..	147	735 acres.

During the year 2,771 pumpsets were serviced with electricity.

8. *Multiplication and distribution of Improved varieties of seeds* :—Out of the 56 seed farms set up before the end of II Plan period 55 seed farms were producing foundation seed during the year.

Total quantity of processed foundation Seeds produced during the year on 56 Farms as under :—

Crop	*Quantity of processed foundation seeds produced. B. Mds. —lb.*
Paddy	4,256.43
Ragi	1,427.70
K. Jowar	1,467.75
Bajra	9.61
Navane	81.68
Tur	237.18
Groundnut	892.11
R. Jowar	895.79
Wheat	273.60
Gram	247.68
Others	546.43

In addition to the above 3,051 B.Mds., 58 lbs. of Sugarcane sets were also produced and Arecanut, Cocoanut, Glyricidia and Cashew seedlings were also produced on these seed farms.

The total area of important crops raised on the Seed Farms and the yield per acre was as follows :—

	Crop	*Total area Cropped*	*Average yield per acre in lbs.*
		Acs. Guntas	
1.	Paddy ..	284.05	1,487
2.	Ragi ..	199.01	610
3.	K. Jowar ..	264.22	540
4.	Bajra ..	2.00	414
5.	Navane ..	11.04	620
6.	Tur ..	20.03	1,016
7.	Groundnut ..	167.32	466
8.	R. Jowar ..	157.02	509
9.	Wheat ..	74.28	336
10.	Gram ..	75.23	299

A total quantity of 1,04,598.37 B.Mds. and 27 lbs. of different kinds of Improved Seeds as detailed below were distributed to the farms for sowing during the year.

Sl. No.	*Crop*	*Quantity of Improved Seed distributed.* B.Mds.	lbs.
1.	Paddy ..	57,356.04	
2.	Ragi ..	17,895.32	
3.	K. Jowar ..	12,815.16	
4.	R. Jowar ..	12,878.37	
5.	Wheat ..	1,156.05	
6.	Gram ..	1,131.28	
7.	Groundnut ..	1,073.79	
8.	Tur ..	285.57	
9.	Safflower ..	6.00	
10.	Navane ..	0.25	
	Total ..	1,04,598.37	

10. *Plant Protection* :—Many compaigns like Kamblihula, Antilocust, Aerial spraying against Tur-pod borer Tobacco aphids, late blight attack on potato, spraying against areca mites, etc., were conducted in the State during the year as control measures under the scheme.

Purchase of pesticides and plant protection equipments were made during the year.

An area of 1,16,533 acres were treated with pesticides and fungicides against the attack of pests and diseases during the year. The comprehensive plant protection scheme was also sanctioned during the year.

11. *Japanese method of paddy cultivation :*— A target of 5,40,000 acres was fixed for the year against which an area of 2,75,000 acres has been achieved. During the year the approximate average yield per acre of paddy under the Japanese method of paddy cultivation was 1,712 lbs. against 2,894 lbs. by local methods thus substantially proving the efficacy of the method.

12. *Rabi and Khariff Campaigns :*—The Rabi and Khariff Campaigns launched in the State during the year 1958–59 to increase the production of the important food crops like Paddy, Ragi, Jower, Wheat and Gram were continued during the year.

The target and achievement of Khariff and Rabi campaigns during the year as follows :—

Kharif 1961–62

Crop		*Target in Acres*	*Achievement in Acres*
Paddy	..	8,70,000	7,90,383
Ragi	..	6,50,000	5,36,862
Jowar	..	9,80,000	9,53,659
Total	..	25,00,000	22,80,904

Rabi 1961-62

Crop		*Target in Acres*	*Achievement in Acres*
Paddy	..	30,000	53,429
Wheat	..	1,75,000	91,305
Jowar	..	9,25,000	8,78,327
Gram	..	2,21,000	47,413
Total	..	13,51,000	10,70,474

(ii) Food Supplies

The general food policy of the State during the year was directed towards price stabilisation.

Price stabilisation Scheme :—The system of distribution of rice through fair price shops under the Price Stabilisation scheme was continued during the year.

There was no local procurement of paddy/rice in the State. The stocks of rice and wheat supplied by the Government of India continued to be released through fair price shops at prices fixed by Government. In addition to a quota of 20,000 tons of rice of the common variety to be supplied during the period from April 1961 to December 1961, a quantity of 800 tons of Punjab parimal rice was also obtained by the Government of India during the year. A quantity of about 12,397 tons of rice received actually was distributed among *bona fide* consumers through fair price shops in the State.

Control Orders :—The existing Control Orders such as the licensing of food-grains dealers and Millers licensing of rice mills restricting movement of rice from the State to places outside the Southern-Zone and into the State from places out-side the Southern-Zone continued to be administered by the Department.

Distribution of Wheat :—The State continued to receive a quota of about 10,000 tons of wheat per month during the year. The wheat supplied by the Government of India was released through Co-operatives, fair price shops, etc., at prices fixed by Government. There was no control over the distribution of wheat products during the year.

Sugar :—The arrangements made during the previous years for the distribution of Sugar at the prices fixed was continued till the 20th September 1961 on which date the control over distribution and prices was removed.

The monthly quota of Sugar for consumption in the State was fixed by Government of India at 8,000 tons and was allotted to the several Districts and Bangalore City Corporation area on the basis of estimated consumption.

General :—There was no major change in the Food policy in the State during the year.

(iii) Civil Supplies

Textiles.

The following control orders of the Government of India relating to the Textiles were under the administration of Civil Supplies Department during the year :—

1. The Cotton Textiles Control of Movement Order 1946.

2. The Cotton Textiles Control Order 1948.

3. The Textiles production by power-looms control Order 1956.

Regularisation of unauthorised power-looms working on Cotton Yarn under the Cotton Textiles Control 1948 and non-Cotton Yarn under the Textiles production by power-looms Control Order 1956 were important items of works. The work relating to compilation of Retail and Wholesale prices of certain selected varieties of textiles from several centres in the State is another item of work and the figures are being collected, compiled and furnished every month to the Government of India and the State Government.

Cement.

The Mysore Cement Rationing and Licensing Order 1957 continued to be in force during the year. The Government of India have allotted 2,46,000 (2,64,187) Tonnes for 1961-62.

The demand for cement both by the Government Departments and Private Sector has out-stripped the actual allotment of cement to the State by the Government of India. In view of the drastic cut in the allotment of cement to the State by the Government of India, the allotment of cement both for Government Departments and the Civilian Use had to be reduced. There were 479 cement stockists in Mysore State.

The Cotton Control Order 1955 continued to be in force. The Controller of Civil Supplies, was also the Cotton Licensing Authority for Mysore State in respect of B and C Class Licenses. There are about 1,000 Licenses on the Books of the Department.

FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

Finance.

The Receipts and Expenditure of the Department were Rs. 38,500 (Rs. 40,000) and Rs. 62,000 (Rs. 60,000) respectively.

Inspection of Iron and Steel Quota Holders :— The Executive Staff of this Department are checking the *bona fides* of the quota holders as well as the utilisation of the materials obtained on permits issued by the Iron and Steel Controller, Bhadravathi etc., and results are made available to the proper authorities for taking suitable action. Small scale Industries Quota permits are also being verified by the Staff.

General

The working of the Department was satisfactory during the year.

CHAPTER VI

AGRICULTURE, FOREST, CO-OPERATION AND MARKETING.

(i) Agriculture

General.

The Department consists of three main wings, *viz.*, Research, Extension and Education. Agricultural Research is the foundation for agricultural Development. Improved agronomic practices, better seeds, improved implements and efficient plant protection measures are developed as a result of continuous work at the Agricultural Research Stations and Farms. These Research Stations and Farms are located in different parts of the State to solve the problems of various agricultural tracts, having different soil and climatic conditions and cropping patterns.

Agricultural season and crop condition.

The climatic conditions were not favourable in most parts and consequently crop yield was adversely affected. The seasonal conditions were also not satisfactory during the year.

Very heavy showers in Malnad and other western belt caused damages like landslides, floods, breaches in tanks and dams with resultant delay in seasonal operations. On the other hand, failure of rains in the scarcity belt equally delayed the commencement of seasonal operation in those areas.

Extension.

The four Agricultural division, *viz.*, (1) Bangalore, (2) Mysore, (3) Dharwar and (4) Raichur continued to be each under a Regional Deputy Director of Agriculture under whom the District Agricultural Officers of the 19 Districts worked. The Extension activities were carried out at the block level by the Agricultural Extension Officers and Agricultural Demonstrators at the Taluk Level.

The special development scheme for crops like Arecanut, Coconut, Cashew, Pepper, Cardamom, Sugarcane, Cotton, Oilseeds and fruits were of effective service towards development of these crops.

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Education.

The Department continued to administer the five Gramasevaks' Training Centres at Mandya, Kudige, Dharwar, Gangawati and Bagalkot and the ancillary Home Science Wings and the Smithy Section. The two Agricultural Colleges at Dharwar and Hebbal and the Six Agricultural Schools, *viz.*, (1) Agricultural School, Arbhavi, (2) Agricultural School, Kumta, (3) Agricultural School, Devihosur, (4) Agricultural School, Somanahally, (5) R. K. Shala, Anekal and (6) the newly established Agricultural School at Nugu were also being similarly administered by the Department.

Research.

There were 47 Research Stations and Farms functioning during the year in addition to the Seed Farms, conducting research on various problems of Agriculture. In addition, research work was also being conducted by the Four Research Division, *viz.*, (1) Botany. (2) Chemistry, (3) Entomology and (4) Plant Pathology. There were 4 crop specialists, one each for Rice, Sugarcane, Cotton and Tobacco to co-ordinate and guide Research work on various aspects of these crops. The results of research was transmitted to the Farmers through the Extension Wing of the Department as usual.

Plan Progress.

This was the first year of the III Five-Year Plan. In furtherance of the efforts of the Department to step up Agricultural Production, several schemes pertaining to development, research, soil conservation and minor irrigation etc., were under operation during the year.

No.	Group	Provision for 1961-62	Expenditure for 1961-62
		(Rs. in lakhs)	(Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Land Reclamation and Settlement.	10.380	13.642
2.	Supply Schemes ..	29.820	29.195
3.	Development of commercial crops including Horticulture and Subsidiary food crops.	33.389	37.330
4.	Agricultural Research and Education.	53.534	35.320
5.	Agricultural Extension Training and Administration.	10.640	10.373
6.	Agro-Economic Research and Statistics.	1.360	0.678
7.	Additional Schemes ..	0.100	..
	Total Agricultural Production.	139.223	126.538
	Minor Irrigation ..	300.000	262.300
	Soil Conservation ..	37.100	22.644
	Total ..	476.323	411.482

In order to increase the Agricultural Production under the Plan Programme, an area of 5,065 acres and 1,315 acres were ploughed with the help of tractor and buldozers respectively. 32 tractors were made available on hire purchase system.

Manures & Fertilizres

The ryots were giving prominence to the use of the organic manures for improving their crop yields. The use of fertilizers has become popular. The quantity of nitrogenous, phosphatic and potasic fertilizers distributed was 55,250 tons. Under the scheme for development of local manurial resources, a quantity of 3,29,934 tons of urban compost, 30,62,000 tons of rural compost were produced. Green manuring was done in an extent of 3,81,000 acres. Five more seed farms were established

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in addition to the 56 seed farms already started during the Second Plan. Plant Protection was carried out in an area 1,16,533 acres. Under the scheme for improved agricultural practices and supply of agricultural implements, the area covered under J.P.C., Rabi Campaign and Kharif Campaign were 2,70,000 acres, 10,69,054 acres and 22,80,904 acres respectively.

Multiplication and distribution of improved seeds.

Mainly, improved varieties of seed paddy, ragi, K. Jowar, R. Jowar, Wheat, Gram, Groundnut, Tur, Safflower and Navane were distributed to the ryots. Seeds produced on the grounds, Seed Multiplication Farms were distributed to registered seed growers for further multiplication and distribution to the ryots. A total quantity of 1,04,598.37 B.Mds. and 27 lbs. of different kinds of improved seeds were distributed to the farmers for sowing during the year.

Plant protection

An area of 1,16,533 acres were treated with pesticides and fungicides against the attack of pests and diseases during the year.

Japanese method of paddy cultivation.

During the year the approximate average yield per acre of paddy under the Japanese method of paddy cultivation was 1,712 lbs. against 2,894 lbs. by local method thus substantially proving the efficacy of the method. Paddy is one of the main staple food crops. 3,37,000 acres were brought under this method of cultivation as against a target of 2,22,275 acres.

Development of Commercial Crops.

Special emphasis was given for the development of the following Commercial crops whose increased production would either find an increase market in foreign countries or enable to save foreign exchange to a great extent :—

(i) *Cardamom* :—The area brought under cardamom cultivation was 850 acres.

(ii) *Pepper:*—The area brought under pepper cultivation was 1,437 acres.

(iii) *Cashew:*—The area brought under cashew cultivation was 14,900 acres.

(iv) *Sugarcane:*—It was envisaged to increase the tonnage of Sugarcane to 29 tons per acre and this had been achieved.

(v) *Cocoanut:*—The area brought under cocoanut cultivation was 21,426 acres.

(vi) *Arecanut:*—The area brought under Arecanut cultivation was 900 acres.

(vii) *Cotton:*--The total area under cotton cultivation was estimated to be of the order of 23,24,000 acres and the estimated additional production of cotton due to different measures of improved agricultural practices was 53,637 bales of lint.

(viii) *Oil Seeds:*—An area of 8,42,308 acres were brought under oil seeds crops yielding an additional production of 55,404 tons of oil seeds.

(ix) *Fruits:*—As a result of the development work' an area of 1,649 acres brought under fruit crops and rejuvenation of old orchards was done in an area of 3,365 acres.

Agricultural Research, Information & Statistics.

During the year there were 47 Reasearch Stations and Farms in addition to Seed Farms. In addition, research work was conducted in four major research divisions of the Department. The result of the research was transmitted to the farmers through the Extension Wing of the Department.

The Agricultural Information Service and the Artist Section turned out useful work in bringing out useful publications, conducting exhibitions and film shows and for passing on the results of research to farmers.

The major exhibition in which the section had participated was the Dasara Exhibition at Mysore. The Central Library continued to be in charge of the Information Officer.

Soil Conservation

Soil Conservation programme was one of the important items of the programme during the year. An area of 37,148 acres was contour bunded during the year. In addition to this, Land Utilisation Survey of Government Waste Lands was completed in 2,152 acres. Soil Conservation Research work was in progress wherein 11,000 acres had been surveyed during the year.

A provision of Rs. 12,07,000 was made for Soil Conservation work during the year and an expenditure of Rs. 12,04,296.62 was incurred for the item of work. Contour bunding scheme in the scarcity districts of Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar was done under the provisions of the Bombay

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Land Improvement Scheme Act. The object of the Scheme was to demonstrate to the cultivators the benefits of adopting contour bunding including dry farming and other Soil Conservation measures in stepping up food production. The programme was to carry out contour bunding earth work over an area of about 3520.20 acres covering 4 projects. An area of 2690 acres was surveyed and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 19,094.

(ii) Forest Department

Extent of Forest area.

Extent of Forest Area.

During the year the extent of Forest Area showed a slight increase from 13,575.10 sq. miles to 13,602.56 sq. miles. This small increase did not however increase the percentage of forest to the total land area which remained at 18 only. The forest Survey section surveyed 146.49 sq. miles of Forest encroached upon or disreserved or plantation areas.

Communications.

Communications.

Rs. 5,15,677 was paid to the Southern Railway for the maintenance of the Alnavar-Dandeli Railway. The gross earning was Rs. 5,96,201. Profits realised was Rs. 80,524.

Buildings.

Buildings.

Rs. 2,49,650 were spent on new buildings construction in the year.

Protection of Forests.

Protection of Forests.

11,693 offence cases were pending at the beginning, 11,860 cases were detected in the year. 9,133 cases were disposed of. 14,420 cases remained at the end of the year for disposal.

Fire occured over 317 acres of Reserved Forests without causing any material damage.

Sylviculture.

Sylviculture.

Copies regeneration was generally satisfactory.

Nature's gift was supplemented by man. The extent or artificial regeneration carried out was :—

Teak	..	7,099 Acres
Softwood	..	1,094 ,,
Cashew	..	1,925 ,,
Fuel (including Eucalyptus)	..	5,005 ,,
Sandal	..	5 ,,
Misc. under soil conservation	..	17,349 ,,
Total	..	32,477 Acres.

"Canopy lifting" regeneration technique was continued in Shimoga Circle. Fruit bearing trees in the premises of the Forest lodges were maintained.

Nurseries were maintained to supply seedlings for the plantations. 4,14,258 seedlings and 2,800 teak stumps were supplied for "Vanamahotsava".

Exploitation.

Exploitation was done both under the Government and Private Agency. Exlpoitation.

Timber	*Harvest under the Government Agency.*
Teak (including poles and sizes) ..	17,20,512 Cft.
Non-teak (do do) ..	45,04,337 Cft.
Sleepers ..	10,38,036 Nos.
Teak Poles ..	13,216 Nos.
Other kind poles ..	23,992 Nos.
Sizes ..	1,018 Cft.
Special sleepers ..	11,164 Cft.
Parodes ..	71,557 Cft.

Harvest under the Private agency :—The purchaseres and free grantees, Right and Privilage holders exploited in all 54,74,816 Cft. of timber. They also exploited 21,775 junglewood ballies.

Firewood and Charcoal :—The total exploitation under Government and Private agencies was :—

Firewood	..	.. 9,05,234 tons.
Charcoal	..	.. 43,272 tons.

Bamboos and Canes :—The exploitation under Government and Private Agency was :—

Particulars	*Purchases Nos.*	*Free grantees Nos.*	*Right and Privilege holders*
Dowga (big)	52,05,202	12,000	1,21,499
Bamboos Tons.	9859 3/4		
Small and medar	460 tons 510 holds 68,22,192 Nos.	19,236	71,288

1	2	3	4
Shiba ..	60,22,636		1,26,800
Vate ..	5,826		
Garte ..	61,345		
Split Bamboos cart loads	1,560		
Canes ..	1,31,280 lbs.		
	1,600 Nos.	102 headloads	
	11,637 headloads		
Reeds ..	3,172 bundles		
Fibre ..	134 ,,		
Nettipaya ..	88 ,,		
Gadalu ..	22 ,,		
Hill grass	17 ,,		
Bamboo thorn	18,160 ,,		

1,22,666 tons of bamboos were exploited for supply to M. P. M. Bhadravathi and West Coast Paper Mills, Dandeli.

Sandalwood :—The quantity extracted in the year was 2,137.798 M. tonnes plus 36,098 Nos. (of Belgaum Circle where only Nos. are mentioned).

Other minor Forest Produce

Other minor Forest produce.

This is mostly sold in lease basis. Value realised was Rs. 15,33,677.

The agency system for disposal of sandalwood in retail which was in vogue for a few decades in old Mysore was abolished with effect from 1st April 1961.

Forest Industries

Forest Industries.

The Department continued to manage :—

(1) The Government Central Wood Working and Furniture Workshop at Tumkur.
(2) Government Wood Preservation Plant, Bhadravathi.
(3) Wood Seasoning Kiln, Dandeli.
(4) Wood Preservation Plant, Dandeli.
(5) Government Saw Mill, Shimoga.
(6) Government Saw Mills, Dandeli.
(7) Government Saw Mills, Joida.
(8) Government Saw Mills, Murkal.

Considerable Progress was achieved during the year in putting up the Integrated Wood Industries, Shimoga by way of erection of Saw Mills, Building, Storage shed, Saw Mills equipment, Purchase, and construction of quarters for staff.

Forest based Industries

The following were the forest based Industries :—

(1) *Mysore Commercial Union Ltd., Bangalore.*
2,33,565 cft. of timber was extracted.

(2) *M/s. Indian Plywood Mfg. Co. (P) Ltd., Dendeli.*
2,72,318 cft. of timber were removed by them.

(3) *M/s. Western Indian Match Co.*
7,50,574 cft. of timber were consumed by them.

(4) *The Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravathi.*
They consumed.

12,957 sleepers.
48,732 tons of firewood.
39,532 tons of charcoal.
17,000 small bamboos.

(5) *The Mysore Paper Mills Ltd., Bhadravathi.*
20,561 tons of Bamboos were supplied to this Mill.

(6) *Mysore Match Co., Shimoga.*
The Government of Mysore have interest in the capital in this Compamy. 34,731 cft. of timber was removed by them.

(7) *M/s. West Coast Paper Mills Ltd., Dandeli.*
1,02,0643/4 tons of bamboos were removed by them in Kanara and Sagar Division.

(8) *Government Sandalwood Oil Factory, Shimoga and Mysore.*
2,115 tons of Sandalwood were supplied to the Sandal Oil Factory. This factory also consumed 10,360 tons of firewood.

(9) *Mysore Chip Board, Mysore.*
Only the Match splint unit was working. It removed 22,422 cft. from the forests of Mysore Division.

(10) *M/s. Electro Mettalurgical Works (P) Ltd., Dandeli.*
The Company set up its Ferro-Manganese Factory at Dandeli in 1957 for converting low grade manganese ore into Ferro-manganese. The Factory consumed 13,224.08 tons of crude manganese ore during the year.

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Financial Results.—The Revenue for the year was Rs. 8,04,76,829. The total expenditure under all heads was Rs. 3,69,79,214. The net surplus was Rs. 4,34,97,615.

Development Schemes.

In all, the Department worked 21 schemes and the progress cannot be expressed in any other way than by pointing out that Rs. 52,73,294 were fully utilised against the provisions of Rs. 51.33 lakhs.

Welfare Activities of Backward and Scheduled Tribes :—The Scheduled Tribes were allowed to continue Kumri and Thakkal cultivation on Agri-Silvi basis in the forests. This provided them sufficient food.

The tribal school at Kalhala in South Coorg Division was maintained for the benefit of the Children of the tribals. The Children in addition to the free supply of books, slates, and clothes, were provided with mid-day meals. Two more schools at Gonogadde and Nagarhole were opened for the tribal children.

The Services of the Forest Dispensaries were availed of by the tribes free of cost.

Wild Life Preservation.

The Bird and Wild Life sanctuaries were maintained. 68 special big game, 32 big game, 64 small game and 16 block licences were issued in the year. Wild Life week was observed throughout the State.

Training in Wild Life management was imparted to the assigned I. P. S. & I. A. S. Probationers.

Miscellaneous

Private Forests, Sagre Inam Forest, Biligir Rangan Temple Forest and Kalasam Forests were managed by the Department as in previous years. District Forests of Anandapur and Hosanagar and the village Forests of Alur and Kondalji in Tumkur Division were taken over by the Department for management.

The strength of departmental elephants at the end of the year was 117.

(iii) Weather and Crop Condition.

General Conditions of the Crops :—Sowing and transplantation of important crops like Paddy, Jowar, Sugarcane, Ragi etc., were undertaken at proper time, though the process was held up for want of timely rains at some places. Sowing of Hingari crops in some parts

of Bellary District and some parts of Raichur Districts was delayed for want of timely rains. Transplantation of paddy crops was affected to a large extent in Coorg District due to excessive rainfall in the first half of August, 1961. In Sandur Taluk, the sowing of Mungari crops was delayed due to inadequate water supply.

During the period, the standing crops faced flood havoc as well as scarcity conditions in some parts of the State. Apart from these regions, the condition of the standing crops in the State was generally fair.

During April-June period, scarcity conditions prevailed in Bhatkal, Siddapur and Karwar taluks of North Kanara District, Heggadadevanakote and Periyapatna taluks of Mysore district and Nagamangala taluk of Mandya District. The standing crops in these areas suffered for want of rains. Paddy crops were damaged in Belgaum, Khanapur and Sampagoan taluks of North Kanara District due to heavy rainfall.

During the period from July to December, the crops suffered for want of rains in Chitradurga, Hiriyur and Challakere taluks of Chitradurga district ; some parts of Bellary district and almost all parts of Bijapur district. Whereas paddy crops were damaged due to heavy rainfall in Srirangapatna taluk of Mandya district, Belur, Alur, Hassan and Holenarasipur taluks of Hassan .District, Chickmagalur and Mudigere taluks of Chickmagalur ditrict, Shikaripur, Sorab, Hosanagar and Thirthahally taluks of Shimoga district and many parts of the Coorg District. Arecanut crop in Thirthahalli and Hosanagar taluks and dry crops in Bhadravathi and Honnali taluks of Shimoga district were also damaged to a great extent in Raibag, Ramadurga and Parasgad taluks of Belgaum district. Crops in low lying areas of North Kanara and South Kanara Districts were washed away due to heavy floods. During December 1961, the cotton crops were affected to a large extent by " Kusuma Roga "' and " Figi Pest " in Siraguppa taluk, by " Kidi Pest " in Bilgi, Muddebihal and Bagalkot taluks and by " Black worms ' in Parasgad taluk.

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(iv) Co-operation

During the year 14,075 societies had to be audited, of which 13,440 were completed, leaving a balance of 635 societies. The percentage of audits completed, worked out to 95 per cent.

Supersession :—The Managing Committees of 68 societies were under supersession at the beginning of the year. During the year 10 societies, were brought under super session and in 8 societies the Committees were reconstituted. Thus at the end of the year, the Managing Committees of 70 societies were under supersession.

Disputes :—At the beginning of the year there were 9,707 disputes pending disposal and during the year 25,765 disputes were entertained afresh, thus bringing the total number for disposals to 35,472. 22,396 cases were settled during the year, leaving a balance of 13,076 pending disposal on 30th June 1962.

The Co-operative Movement in Mysore State had another year of satisfactory progress. The Mysore State Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd., Bangalore has maintained good progress in spite of keen competition from Commercial and other Banks. The Bank has been able to fulfil its task and carry out the responsibility of meeting the credit requirements of agriculturists and others. All the 19 Districts have got Co-operative Central Banks which grant short and medium term finance to agriculturists through the Primary Agricultural Co-operative Credit Societies. The short term finance granted by the primary agricultural credit societies during the year amounted to Rs. 15.17 crores as against Rs. 14.14 crores.

A comparative statement showing the progress made by the Co-operative Societies in the State during the last three years is given below :—

(*Amount in lakhs*)

	30-6-1960	30-6-1961	30-6-1962
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1. Number of societies ..	13,936.00	14,871.00	15,140.00
2. No. of members (in lakhs) ..	21.64	24.33	28.15
3. Paid up share capital ..	1,343.00	1,738.39	2,016.58
4. Deposites	1,859.53	2,200.63	2,313.17
5. Borrowings :—			
(*a*) Government ..	251.24	299.74	383.26
(*b*) Central Institutions ..	2,968.25	3,559.43	4,230.29
(*c*) Other Sources ..	1,334.83	1,772.92	1,773.54
6. Reserve and other funds ..	581.00	772.43	933.06
7. Total Working Capital ..	7,590.00	10,340.92	11,649.90
8. Loans issued	6,874.00	8,355.23	7,332.17
9. Loans recovered ..	5,969.00	6,777.08	6,501.93

	30-6-1960	30-6-1961	30-6-1962
10. Loans overdue	5,052.00	6,847.69	7,585.94
11. Loans outstanding ..	835.00	1,122.64	1,587.25
12. Profits	138.20	163.31	168.59
13. Losses	30.50	29.36	35.09

The number of societies in the State is steadily increasing. 85 per cent of the villages in the State are covered by the agricultural credit societies. The total membership of these societies stand at 28.15 lakhs. The total deposits as on 30th June 1962 amounted to Rs. 23.13 crores as against Rs. 22 crores in the previous year. The working capital of the societies shows a considerable increase from Rs. 103.40 crores as on 30th June 1961 to Rs. 116.50 crores by the end of the year.

The Mysore State Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd., Bangalore;

The Bank started its business in the year 1916. The areas of operation of this Bank now extends to the entire Mysore State comprising of 19 Districts. There is one District Central Co-operative Bank in each of the 19 Districts and these banks are affiliated to the Apex Bank.

The Bank advanced short term loans of Rs. 957.31 lakhs for seasonal agricultural operations and marketing of produce during the year.

District Co-operative Central Bank

The total number of District Central Co-operative Banks including the four Industrial Co-operative Banks was 23 as in the previous year. The Co-operative Central Banks at the District level finance the primary societies and also serve as balancing centres for the Co-operative institutions in the districts. The managment of these banks vested in a Board of Directors consisting of representatives of the affiliated societies from each taluk, representatives from the affiliated marketing or sale societies, consumer societies, affiliated industrial societies, nominee of the Co-operative Apex Bank and three nominees of the State Government.

The Paid up share capital of all the District Co-operative Central Banks in the State increased during the year from Rs. 3,41,21 lakhs to Rs. 4,18,89 lakhs recording an increase of Rs. 77,68 lakhs.

The profits earned by the Central Banks were Rs. 22.27 (Rs. 22.66) lakhs during the year.

Agricultural Credit Societies :—At the end of the year, there were 9,361 agricultural credit societies consisting of 724 large size societies, 2,751 small sized societies and 5,886

service co-operative societies. The working capital of the agricultural credit societies increased by Rs. 353.26 lakhs over that of the previous year as an increase by 17.4 per cent Borrowings amounted to Rs. 1521.09 lakhs. The loans advanced by these societies were of the order of Rs. 1517.43 lakhs compared to Rs. 1414.70 lakhs during the previous year. The loans outstanding against the members were Rs. 1833.85 lakhs of which Rs. 840.76 lakhs were overdue, accounting for 45.8 per cent of the outstanding loans. The population in the villages was 183.20 lakhs. Of this the membership of agricultural credit societies was 13.58 lakhs and the number of members who borrowed during the year was Rs. 6.32 lakhs.

Co-operative Grain Banks :—The number of Grain Banks at the end of the year reduced itself to 980 from 1,027.

Non-Agricultural Credit Societies :—There were 1,083 Non-Agricultural Credit Societies on 30th June 1962. Urban Banks Official societies and Employees' societies form the main constituents of this category. These banks and societies served the credit requirements of employees, traders and artisans living in the cities and other urban and semi-urban areas and industrial townships.

The Mysore Central Land Mortgage Bank Ltd., Bangalore ;—This is the Central organisation of Primary Land mortgage Banks in the State and is the Apex financing institution for Long Term loans in the State. 125 out of the 138 Primary Land Mortgage Banks in the State were members of the Central Land Mortgage Bank. The Authorised share capital of the Bank is Rs. 1,00,00,000 comprising of one l khs shares of Rs. 100 each.

The paid up share capital and Reserve fund of the Banks respectively amounted to Rs. 51.05 and Rs. 15.40 lakhs as compared to Rs. 45.69 lakhs and Rs. 12.61 lakhs at the end of June 1961. Out of a total paid up share capial of Rs. 51.05 lakhs, the Government of Mysore has contributed Rs. 25 lakhs.

The Mysore State Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd., ;—The former Provincial Marketing Co-operative Society was reconstituted as State Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd., after recognisation of New Mysore State. The Society procured 61,070 tons of Nitrogenous and other fertilisers and sold 51,317 tons spending 5.92 lakhs on distribution work.

During the year only Paddy and Ragi which are the main staple crops of the district were taken up for improvement of production and was implemented only during the

Khariff Season. 71 Agricultural credit societies covering 315 villages with a total areas of 46,000 acres under paddy and 68,000 acres under ragi were selected. This area covered 30,000 agricultural families. During the year a sum of Rs. 5,80,000 was advanced to 1,622 individuals under farm production plan. Of this, a sum of Rs. 2,30,000 was disbursed in the form of seeds, fertiliers, impliments, etc.

Co-operative Sugar Factories.

There were 8 Co-operative Sugar Factories as on 30th June 1962 located at Pandavapur in Mandya District, Kampli and Kamalapur in Bellary District, Mugutkhan, Hubli and Sankeswar in Belgaum District, Gowribidanur in Kolar District, Bidar in Bidar District and Hiriyur in Chitradurga District. The Sugar Factories at Kampli, Pandavapur and Sankeswar have gone into production. The Sugar Factory in Gowribidanur has secured an Industrial Licence from Government of India.

Co-operative Farming Societies.

Out of the total membership of 2,953 in these societies, 1,502 were land-holders, 1,201 agricultural labourers and 250 others. The number of working members in these societies, engaged in full time field operations and 355 others were also working under various capacities in these societies.

Of the land brought under cultivation, 1,201 were rrigated and 6,163 acres unirrigated lands. 7,364 acres (gross area) were under crops of which 5,239 were under food grains and 2,125 acres were under commercial crops like Cotton, Oil-seeds, Sugar-cane and other miscellaneous crops. The value of production realised from both food and commercial crops accounted for Rs. 2.91 lakhs of which Rs. 2.08 lakhs were from food grains.

Irrigation Societies.

The objects of the Irrigation societies is to takeout water from the Rivers, Quarry pits, etc., for providing supplemental irrigation facilities.

The societies had commanded a land area of 9,055 acre as against 8,745 acres at the end of the previous year. The area irrigated was 1,459 acres as against 1,779 acres during the previous year. An amount of Rs. 1.82 lakhs was received as income from the services rendered during the year as against Rs. 3.13 lakhs during the previous year.

The Lift Irrigation societies are helping the members to realise better yield from their lands and the need to depend upon the rains for supply of water is thus minimised.

Consumers Co-operatives.

There were 412 Consumers Co-operatives, as against 395 societies at the end of the previous year.

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These societies are mostly confined to urban and semi-urban areas. The commodities handled by these societies are food-grains, groceries, cloth both mill and hand-made, drugs, various consumer-goods, vegetables, fruits, fuel, etc.

Co-operative Housing.

Government advance loans for the construction of new dwelling houses through the co-operative housing societies. The Mysore State Co-operative housing Corporation Ltd., is an Apex Institution having an area of operation over the entire State.

On the last day of June, 1962 there were 399 Primary Housing Societies and one Housing Corporation.

The Primary Societies constructed 2,766 independent houses valued at Rs. 1,38,39,000. They have also built 118 tenements valued at Rs. 3,18,000.

Miscellaneous Types of Co-operative Societies :—On 30th June, 1962 there were 109 Agricultural Non-Credit Societies and 218 Non-Agricultural Non-Credit Societies in the State. The types of societies which comprise these groups are crop protection societies, land improvement societies, education societies, etc.

Co-operative Education and Propaganda.

The Co-operative movement is a people's movement. The people and workers have to be very well acquainted with the theory and practice of co-operation and as such they have to be educated on right lines. The Mysore State Co-operative Union has the responsibility of implementing the schemes of co-operative education and training the office bearers members and non-members.

The Mysore State Co-operative Union is the mouth piece of the non-official co-operative movement in the State. The jurisdiction of the Union extends to all the 19 districts of the State. The membership of the Union is open to all the State level co-operative institutions and the District Co-operative Unions in the State.

There were 17 district co-operative unions and 145 Primary Co-operative Supervising Unions in the State as on 30th June, 1962. Their income was 3.48 lakhs of which Rs. 2.63 lakhs was the Government grant. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 2.62 lakhs.

3,500 copies of the Mysore Sahakara Pathrike were in circulation during the year as against 2,133 copies during the previous year.

Out of Rs. 9,500 sanctioned by the Registrar for publication of literature on co-operative farming, nine books and posters have been brought out by the State Union during the year.

Plan Programme and Achievemets.

Credit:—430 new service societies were started and 470 reorganised making up a total of 900. Out of 1,000 programmed for the year, the District Banks were organised during the year, 40 Supervisors and 10 Land Valuation officers were appointed. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 11.06 lakhs under various schemes.

Marketing.

Out of Rs. 4.11 lakhs provided for the purpose of granting assistance to 30 primary marketing societies and one Apex society by way of additional contribution towards share capital and grant of managerial subsidy. 70 societies were assisted and 3 Grading Units established at a total cost of Rs. 4.12 lakhs.

Storage.

A sum of Rs. 11.50 lakhs were spent to assist the establishment of 100 rural godowns and 10 medium-sized godowns during the year.

(v) Marketting

General.

Marketing plays a vital role in the improvement of rural economy of the country, with an objective of securing the maximum share of the agricultural income to the farmer.

The number of Regulated Main and Sub-Markets were 76 and 67 respectively at the end of the year. Out of 76 Regualted Markets, 69 Markets were actually functioning and the remaining 7 Markets were yet to commence actual regulation work. All the 67 Sub-Markets were functioning during the year.

Adminstration of Agricultural Markets Acts.

(*a*) Agricultural Produce Markets Acts:—

The following four Agricultural Produce Markets Acts were continued to be administered by the Department, during the year.

1. The Mysore Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1939.
2. The Bombay Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1939.
3. The Hyderabad Agricultural Markets Act, 1939 (Fasli).
4. The Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act, 1933.

Income and Expenditure.

The total income derived and the expenditure incurred by the several Regulated Markets in the State during the year were Rs. 27,10,565.24 (Rs. 23,88,907.27) and Rs. 15,43,141.85 (Rs. 14,66,849.22) respectively, leaving a surplus of Rs. 11,67,423.39.

Arrivals of Commodities into Regulated markets.

The estimated value of Production of Agricultural commodities regulated during the year was about 290 crores of which the marketable surplus was about Rs. 157 crores. Out of this marketable surplus, about 64 percent worth Rs. 101 crores, as against Rs. 96 crores worth of commodities was sold through regulated markets The increase in arrivals into the regulated markets was mostly due to bringing of more agricultural produce into the markets by the producers who have been given all the necessary facilities to market their produce in the regulated markets by introducing open auction sale system, ensuring correct weighment and measurement and prompt payment and regulating the market charges. Further the increase in arrivals to the markets was also due to bringing in new assembling markets under regulation and also on account of regualtion of additional commodities. The regulation of market charges had a monetory benefit of Rs. 2.53 crores (Rs. 2,40,00,000) to the producer-seller during the year.

(*b*) *Weights and Measures Act*:—The following five different weights and Measures Acts continued to be in force in different regions of the new State of Mysore; in addition the Mysore Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958:—

1. The Mysore Weights and Measures Act, 1902.
2. The Bombay Weights and Measures Act, 1932.
3. The Hyderabad Weights and Measures Act, 1356 (Fasli)
4. The Madras Weights and Measures Act, 1948.
5. The Coorg Weights and Measures Act, 1931.

During the year 7,24,486 units of metric weights, measures and weighing and measuring instruments were tested and stamped and a sum of Rs. 2,26,352.65 nP. was realised as stamping fees and licence fees. In addition 2,37,300 other weights, measures and measuring instruments, were tested and stamped and an amount of Rs. 97,869.08 was collected as fees. During the year 165 manufacturers, 456 dealers and 69 repairers were licensed

under the Mysore Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958.

(c) *The Agricultural Produce Grading and Marketing Act:*—(i) Eggs:—Compulsory grading of both the hen and duck eggs was continued at the Government Egg Grading Station, Mysore. The total number of eggs graded in the State and their value during the year was follows:—

Particulars	1960-61			1961-62		
	No. of eggs graded	*Value in Rs.*	*Fees collected Rs.*	*No. of Eggs graded*	*Value in Rs.*	*Fees collected Rs.*
Hen Eggs ..	4,56,463	70,417.47	894.80	3,79,191	64,721.63	730.35
Duck Eggs ..	.17,687	2,370.91	33.18	25,575	3,351.84	50.53

(ii) *Oranges:*—The Coorg Orange Growers Co-operative Society Ltd., Bangalore continued the work of grading Oranges in addition to the work of grading eggs during the year.

(iii) *Tobacco:*—The Mysore Tobacco Company,Ltd., Bangalore continued to grade flu-cured virginia Tobacco as per Agmark specifications at their grading station at Whitefield.

The total quantity of tobacco graded and their approximate value during the year were 12,35,491 Kgs. (21,73,820 lbs) and Rs. 24,70,000 (Rs. 8,73,000) respectively.

(iv) There were 23 State Warehouses and 4 Central Warehouses and 5 State Sub-warehouses functioning in the State during the year. The State Werehousing Corporation had also arranged for providing credit facilities to farmers on warehouse receipts issued by them from Scheduled Banks and also from some Co-operative Organisations on warehouse receipts. Houses.

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The policy of granting financial assistance by way of loans to the Regulated Market Committees for meeting initial cost as well as the costs of acquisition of lands, formation of market yards,construction of office building and provision of various amenities like cattle sheds, rest houses, auction plat forms, etc., was continued by the Government. Financial Assistance to the Regulated Markets by the State.

The financial assistance by way of loans was given by Government to the extent of Rs. 4,60,000 (4,30,000)

Progress of Plan Scheme:—The following 4 Schemes relating to Agricultural Marketing which were taken up under the 2nd Five Year Plan were continued during the III Five Year Plan:—

1. Integrated Scheme for improvement of Market Intelligence.
2. Scheme for conducting Marketing Surveys and Research.
3. Scheme for the Development of Regulated Markets.
4. Scheme for grading of ghee, butter and edible oils.

1. *Integrated Scheme for improvement of Market Intelligence.*

This scheme envisaged the dissemination market news and intelligence through Regional Radio Stations at Dharwar and Bangalore and also through publication. Under this scheme arrangements were made for dissemination of daily market rates of important commodities, as prevailed in 36 markets in the State of which 25 are of All India Importance and 11 of the State Importance. Rates were obtained daily through telegrams and disseminated through the Radio Stations daily. The rates were being broadcast in the evenings only. These rates were also continued to be published in the local news papers. In addition, weekly and monthly bulletins containing information on stocks, prices, arrivals, etc., of agricultural commodities in 65 important markets of the State were issued and supplied to the Regualted Markets, Co-operative Institutions, N.E.S. Blocks and Village Panchayets etc. The Important feature of the scheme was the issue of monthly market bulletins in Kannada.

2. *Scheme for Conducting Marketing Surveys and Research :—*

This scheme envisages conducting marketing surveys of important agricultural commodities and publication of survey reports and bringing up-to-date of the old reports on the marketing of agricultural commodities

and making them available to the public. The surveys so far conducted have proved to be a source of vital and authenticated information, not only to Central and State Government but also to the public. Survey reports on the marketing of cotton, groundnut, Arecanut, rice, pepper, coconut, grapes, ragi and pulses etc.

3. *Scheme for the Development of Regulated Markets :—*

Under this scheme Government extended financial assistance by way of loans to the Regulated Market Committees in the State for meeting costs of acquisition of lands for formation of market yards and development works, and also for advancing loans to merchants. During the year a sum of Rs. 6,00,000 Rs. (6,30,000) was given to 19 markets.

Scheme for grading of Ghee, Butter and Edible Oils:—

This Scheme which envisages the grading of butter, ghee and edible oils to secure better prices to producers and a quality to consumer was continued during the year. The first laboratory under this scheme for grading the ghee was started at Belgaum on 9th March 1961 and continued during the year. During the year, ghee grading laboratories were set up at other important centres in the State.

The work regarding the grant of permits to Co-operative Societies for export of Agricultural commodities was entrusted to the Mysore Co-operative Marketing Society, Ltd. Bangalore. The said Apex Society of the State continued to attend to this work during the year.

Training in Agricultural Marketing :—

The Government of India have sponsored a scheme to impart training to the Officers and equip them with necessary theoritical and practical knowledge of the various aspects of Agricultural Marketing. Under this scheme, two officers of the marketing development were deputed to one year course training, at Nagpur, during the year. In addition to the training facilities provided by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser, Nagpur, the facilities for training of Market Secretaries at Sangali and Hyderabad were made use of and 4 Markets—Secretaries and 2 Market Superintendents were got trained

during the year. The Karnataka Regulated Markets Advisory Committee, Dharwar also continued to conduct short term training classes for a duration of one month for the staff of the Market Committees.

The number of regulated markets increased from 72 to76 during the year, which was the first year of the Third Five-Year Plan. More attention was paid to the development of market yards by sanctioning Government loans to the Market Committees liberally. The monetory benefits work out of Rs. 2.53 crores on the total turnover of Rs. 101 crores in all the regulated markets of the State, as against Rs. 2.40 crores on the total turnover of Rs. 96 crores for the previous year.

The Department of Marketing is also administering the Mysore Weights and Measures Act and attending to the work related thereto.

CHAPTER VII.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND VETERINARY SERVICES.

(i) Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services.

General

The policy of the Department mainly continued to plan and organise the different Animal Husbandry activities of the State which may be broadly classified under breeding, feeding, management and disease control.

Veterinary Institutions.

At the commencement of the year, there were 523 (486) Veterinary Institutions including those under National Extension Service Scheme. At the close of the year there were 534 (523) Institutions including those under the control of the National Extension Service Scheme, comprising 28 hospitals, 163 taluk dispensaries and 332 rural dispensaries.

Contageious Diseases.

Rinderpest:—The State was free from the infection of this contagious disease, during the year.

Haemorrhagic Septiceamia.—The incidence of this disease was widely prevalent in Shimoga, Hassan and Dharwar Districts. Totally 3,715 (2,598) villages were affected in which 11,33,920 (8,22,446) Bovine and (3,441) (7,680) others were protected.

Anthrax.—Kolar, Tumkur and Bangalore were most affected districts. Three hundred and twenty-one (337) Villages were infected in which 69,179 (71,962) Bovine and 32,098 (37,751) other animals were inoculated.

Blackquarter.—Bangalore District recorded the maximum number of outbreaks of this disease. To control these 9,44,089 (7,12,897) bovine were inoculated.

Sheep Pox.—During the year this disease was affected in Tumkur District. To control these 1,31,122 (67,798) Vaccinations were undertaken by the staff of the Department.

Poultry Diseases.—The prevalance of Raniket was reported from 1,425 (1,353) villages and Fowl Pox was reported from 41 (43) Villages. To control this spread 7,97,138 (6,76,694) and 20,763 (17,365) birds respectively were protected against these diseases.

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Cattle Fairs.

During the year, 126 (208) Cattle Fairs were held in the State where 10,66,313 (11,60,054) cattle were estimated to have gathered. Temporary dispensaries were opened for providing veterinary aid to the Cattle gathered at the fairs.

Veterinary Education and Training.—During the year the sanction of Government was accorded to the starting of Training Centres for training of Compounders at several places in the State. Three hundred (210) students were on the roll on Mysore Veterinary Colleges.

Foreign Training.

Three Officers of the Department were deputed for foreign Training during the year. Sriyuths—K. Thimmiah and S. Srinivasan to U.S.A. under Institutional arrangements to study Pharmocology and Chemical Medicine and Poultry Genetics respectively. Sri A. P. Raghavan to U.K. under Colombo Plan to study "Swine Husbandry and Fork Technology".

Development Scheme.—During the year a scheme to reorganise the four lives sock farms located at Hesaraghatta, Ajjampur, Bankapur and Tegur was sanctioned with the object of increasing their revenue and making larger number of bulls available for breeding purposes.

The Mysore Veterinary College, Hebbal.—This was continued. Additional equipment and furniture were purchased. A bus was also purchased for the College.

Free Bull Scheme.—One hundred (100) bulls were distributed throughout the State during the year.

Other Schemes.—A sum of Rs. 50,000 was sanctioned as loans to the bathi Co-operative Society, Davanger for purchase of Milch animals. A sum of Rs. 50,000 was also sanctioned to the Project Co-ordinator for distribution as loans to the private breeders to purchase milch animals in the areas covered by the Bangalore Milk Supply Scheme.

(ii) Mysore Serum Institute, Bangalore.

The Institute continued to manufacture and supply on a commercial scale the required biological products for the control of Epizootological disease in the State and for supply to the several places outside the State.

During the year 18 (801) post-mortems were conducted on Sheep and Goats while 300 (800) blood and tissue smears and 500 (1,020) faccal samples were examined.

Sheep and Goat disease Investigation

The 8 (9) Centres Established for controlling Liverfluke functioned during the year. 1,32,620 (1,36,127) animals were dosed, 2,271 were treated and 1952 scruf bulls were castrated 7382 (643) faccal samples and 62 (38) blood smears were examined.

Parasitolgy Section.

Biological products.

As regards the stock of biological products, the year commenced with an opening balance of 1,11,125 (1,70,755) doses and 5,335 c.c. (46,018 c.c.) of all biologicals. During the year 47,96,750 (40,46,300) doses and 16,89,848 (16,97,197) c.c. were prepared.

The total receipts and expenditure of the Institute during the year were Rs. 5, 61,887.07 (Rs. 4,94,292.81) and Rs. 2,99,211.67 (Rs. 3,31,115.22) respectively resulting in a net increase of Rs. 2,62,676.40 (Rs. 1,64,952.46).

Amrithmahal Section.

The strength in the four Economic Farms at the beginning of the year was 1,810 (1,769). The year closed with 1926 (1,810) animals.

The Veterinary Research Scheme.

The activities of the Mysore Serum Institute were expanded during the year by providing additional staff both technical and administrative to investigate the incidence of obscure diseases.

Cattle Breeding Station.

The seasonal conditions were satisfactory. There were 113 (1,099) cattle at the beginning of the year and the year closed with 981 e.g. (1,113). Twenty-five bulls were supplied for breeding while 71 bullocks were sold to the other farms and private persons for draught purposes. On an average 37 (36) cows were in milk which yielded 28,778¼. (28,001½) lbs. of milk.

(iii) (a) Composite Livestock Farm and Research Station, Hessarghatta.

The seasonal conditions were in generally favourable during the year.

Dry Cattle Farm.

There were a few crossed-breed Jersey one Sindhi and one Murrah buffaloe Breeding bulls throughout the year. During the year 113 (110) cows and 51 (18)

ANIMAL HUSBAN. AND VETERI. SERVICES

she-buffaloes were admitted while 101 (53) cows and 41 (15) she-buffaloes were discharged.

Hallikar Cattle Breeding.

There were 375 (426) animals at the beginning of the year and at the close of the year there were 437. During the year there were 88 (59)births and 7 (48) deaths and 20 (63) animals were sold in auction.

Murrah Buffaloes.

At the beginning of the year, there were 114 (132) buffaloes and at the clsoe of the year were 165. There were 20 (19) births and 6 (26) deaths and 5 were sold to public during the year.

The total expenditure of the Station under several items was Rs. 1,49,155.71 and the receipt realised was Rs. 1,33,616.

(iii) (b) Government Central Poultry Farm, Hessarghatta.

At the beginning of the year, there were 17,948 (11,874) birds and at the close of the year there were 18,083 (17,949) birds. The total receipt of the farm during the year was Rs. 2,27,727.20 (Rs. 1,74,420), as against and expenditure of Rs. 3,64,969.85 (Rs. 1,74,426).

(iv) Government Stud Farm, Kunigal.

Blood Stock.—The year opened with 6 (6) Stallions, 15 (16) Mares and 12 (7) Young stock.

Private owned animals.—The year opened with 22 (34) Mares and 8 (14) Young Stock. There were 4 (4) births and 4 (3) deaths. One Stallion, 5 mares one young stock were received for boarding. Four mares and 5 foals were returned to their owners.

The total receipts and expenditure of the farm during the year were Rs. 1,74,703.29 (Rs. 1,64,244.04) and Rs. 1,56,763.05 (Rs. 1,40,002.46). respectively.

(v) District Livestock Farm, Kolar.

The seasonal conditions were satisfactory.

Sindhi.—There were 4 (5) Stud Bulls, 28 (2) cows, 12 (11) heifers, 10 (2) bull calves over one year and 15 (18) calves. Nine (6) young male calves were added to

the stock of bull calves. One bull was received into the farm 9 (22) were auctioned and 4 (6) bulls calves were issued for stud leaving 6 (4) bulls, 24 (28) cows, 12 (12) heifers 13 (10) bull calves over one year and 18 (15) calves.

Murrah Buffaloes.—There were 5 (4) Stud bulls 41 (55) she-buffaloes 35 (47) heifers, 14 (38) bull calves and 16 (28).

The total receipt and expenditure of the farm in several sources were Rs. 72,408.34 (Rs. 85,075.40) and Rs. 86,503 (Rs. 88,506).

Cattle cum Sheep Breeding Farm, Munirabad.

At the close of the year there were 367 (442) cattle, 173 (391) sheep and 186 (214) poultry in the cattle *cum* sheep breeding farm.

The receipts and expenditure of the Farm were Rs. 58,615.38 (Rs.30,974) and Rs. 1,23,315.30 (Rs. 1,04,474) respectively.

Government Dairy Farm, Kudige.

From the animals of Government Dairy Farm, Kudige, 1,44,119½ (1,65,622½) lbs. of milk was produced.

The total receipts of the Farm for the year under all heads amounted to Rs. 40,053.36 (Rs. 37,624.50) against an expenditure of Rs. 61,199.97 (Rs. 64,302.64).

(vi) Fisheries

The year 1961—62 was the first year of the Third Five-Year Plan and it was the 5th year of the working of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services with effect from 1st May 1957.

Fishing season.

The fishing during the year was a total failure. There was a considerable decrese in the fish landings throughout the coast and Fishermen who mainly depend of fishing were very much affected. Government granted relief loans to the affected families.

Mackerel.—During the year, the catches of this fish completely disappeared in South Kanara. In North Kanara District, a few shoals appeared in the northern part of the District.

Oil Sardine.—The Sardine fishery was fairly good in South Kanara but quite poor in North Kanara.

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The fish landed in South Kanara District had a poor oil content and particularly no oil was produced.

Cat fish.—The catches of cat fish were also not so good that year, as in the last year. The fishermen got good price for their meagre catches.

Prawns.—The prawn fishery formed an important fishery on the coast. The mechanised fishing boats engaged in shrimp, trawing ahad fairly good catches of prawns and miscellaneous fish throughout.

Other Varieties.—Shark, Dholi, Seer, Clupeids, Fomfret, Mullet and Soles formed the other important varieties of fishes caught, cured and exported.

Fish Landings.—During the year a total quantity of 44,488 (85,000) tons of fish was landed on Mysore Coast.

Mechanised Fishing.

1961–62 was the sixth year of mechanised fishing in the State. At the end of the year, there were 60 (48) mechanised boats. During the year 80 (40) fishermen were trained.

Training Centre Boats.

The fishermen's Training Centre at Mangalore was provided with 4 (2) mechanised boats for training the fishermen trainees in mechanised fishing, navigation and engine maintenance. The boats operated trawl nets, drift nets, set gill nets, lobser nets, longlines and carried out 332 (242) fishing operations and landed 50,847 Kgs. of fish which fetched Rs. 15,246.02 (Rs, 7,313.58). by sale.

Fishing Processing and Preservation.

The programme for providing increased facicilities for the preservation of fish was continued during the year. During the year the Government Ice-cum-freezing Plant, Mangalore, continued to provide facilities for processing of fish and freezing of prawns, frog legs and lobester tails. The quick frozen prawns, lobster tails and frog legs were exported to U.S.A. earning dollar exchange of Rs. 6,35,000 to the country. The ten ton cold storage and two ton ice plant at Karwar continued to work during the year.

Fish curing Yards.

The running of Government Fish Curing Yards in important fish landing centres along with coastal Districts of North and South Kanara continued to be one of the important activities of the Department. The number of Government Fish Curing Yards on the coast of Mysore State continued to be 30 as in previous year. No new Yard was opened during the year. During the year a total quantity of 9,512.54 (15,825) tons of fish was brought to the yards for curing and a quantity of 1,454.574 tons (2,925) of salt was issued.

In order to provide facilities for quick distribution of fresh fish from the landing centres to other parts of the State fish transport trucks were provided under the Scheme included in the Second Five Year Plan. Four diesel fish transport trucks provided under the Scheme continued to be run during the year. Two small tyre wheel carriers were supplied to the South Kanara District for quick transportation. These trucks and three wheel lambrettas were intended to be made available to Fisheries Co-operative Societies for transport of fish.

Fish Transportation.

The T.C.M. insulated Van was engaged in the transport of ice, iced fish, and frozen fish. It was also utilised by the fishermen for transport of fish from the landing centres. A total revenue of Rs.3,054 (4,259) was realised by hiring out the van.

Fish By-Products

Shark Liver Oil, Sardine Oil, Fish Guano and fish manure were the main by-products produced from the marine fisheries of the State.

Shark Liver Oil.

Out of 36,956 (30,196) Lbs. shark liver collected during the year, 16,945 (10,315) lbs. raw-liver and 6,506 (5,984)lbs. of shark oil were despatched to the Government Oil Factory, Kozhikode, and the increase was mainly due to the good efforts of the staff.

Beach dried fish manure.

A quantity of 1,004 (1,377) metric tons of beach dried fish manure was produced during the year. The price of the manure raised from Rs. 100 to Rs. 180 per ton

Inland Fisheries Research Station, Bangalore.

The Inland Research Station at Bangalore continued to function throughout the year. Induced breeding experiments on carps were continued at the field laboratories in Hessaraghatta, Bellandur, Krishnarajasagar and Neerasagar. 35 (25) experiments on induced breeding of carps were carried out. The experiment on mirror carps yielded good results.15,000 (30,000) mirror carp fry were produced by induced breeding and suplied to the Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks as well as to private parties.

The Central Fisheries Research Station Unit set up by the Central Government continued is studies on the Fisheries of the Tungabhadra Reservoir.

A fisheries Technological Research Station, Mangalore, for carrying out studies on fish processing

ANIMAL HUSBAN. AND VETERI. SERVICES

methods and manufacture and improvement of fish bye-products was established at Malpe with a Sub-Station at Mangalore in South Kanara District.

Inland Fisheries.

The programme of gradually extending inland Fisheries development work to the various districts included in the Second Five year Plan was continued during the year. Fry of gangetic carps were obtained from Calcutta and stocked in the inland waters in the State.

The Inland fishery sub-divisional units continued to carry out survey of inland waters in the districts as in the previous year.

The programme of procurement of fish seed for stocking various sheets of water in inland areas was carried out. In addition to this 9,33,577 (5,83,496) fry of indigenous variety were collected for stocking.

The actual quantity of gangetic carps fry imported from Calcutta was 24,81,000 (11,87,000) at a total cost of Rs. 58,704 (28,424.80).

Mirror Carp Culture.

Greater attention was paid to the culture of this exotic carp as there is great demand for this fish.

Fishermen's Co-operative Societies, Financial Assistance and Outstanding Loans.

At the end of the year, there were 75, (70) Fishermen's Co-operative Societies in the various Districts.

Many of the Societies were financed by the Co-operative Banks to meet their short term and medium term credit requirements. They were given by the Department long term loans. A sum of Rs. 9,82,732.46 was due to Government during the year on account of loans granted to Fishermen Co-operatives and individual Fishermen. Steps were also taken to recover the loans from Fishermen and recovered a sum of Rs. 1,01,531.29 along with an interest of Rs. 5,830.91 during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 8,81,201.17.

Fisheries Schools

The number of Fisheries Schools functioning during the year was 33 including the six Primary Schools opened. The Elementary Schools at Hadavinakone, Sandspit and Yermal South ; and Fisheries High School at Karwar were up-graded into High Schools.

Finance.

The receipt and expenditure of the Department were Rs. 8,93,282 (Rs. 4,34,241) and Rs. 25,53,755 (Rs. 19,643,286) (including the subventions from the Government of India) respectively.

CHAPTER VIII

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

(i) Industries and Commerce.

General.—During the year, one lakh spindles were allotted to Mysore State. A total number of 131 applications were received during the year, for obtaining licences. About 28 licences have been issued by Government of India under the Industrial (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. Licences were also issued for substantial expansion of the capacity of the existing units for manufacture of industrial alcohal, lathes, presses, planners, cotton seed, delinting machines, fan, motor, and generators, stamping and Transformer laminations, etc.

During the year, about 1,800 small scale units had been registered. To obviate the difficulties of Small Scale Industries units in procuring raw materials from abroad, essentiality certificates were issued to 'actual users' to obtain their requirements of raw materials, etc., through imports from abroad. The Mysore State Small Industries Corporation also helped the small Industries Units in the State by way of procuring and distributing controlled commodities and other scarce materials at reasonable rates.

Village and Cottage Industries in rural areas received special attention for development. The All India Functional Boards like Handloom Board, Handicrafts Board and Coir Board rendered valuable financial assistance through Co-operative organisations.

The Mysore State Aid to Industries Act, 1959, was enforced from 1st April 1960 and the rules under this Act were promulgated during the year.

The State Government have notified grant of subsidy on Thermal Power Unit in par with that of Hydel Power Unit in order to help industrialists.

Significant progress, both in respect of expansion-*cum*-modernisation schemes undertaken and also in level of their production was noticeable in the State Government owned and aided Industrial Concerns in the State during the year.

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

With a view to effecting uniformity and efficiency in the working of various training centres the Government established 20 Rural Artisan Training Institutes.

A perusal of the review of the Department of Industries and Commerce reveals on alround improvement and development in the activities and working of the Department.

Industrial activities.—The industries which recorded substantial increase in production were in particular sugar, paper, cement, textiles and engineering.

Textile Industry.

There were 18 (17) major cotton textile mills but only 16 mills have worked during the year. Of which 8 were purely spinning mills and the remaining 8 Mills were composite engaged both in spinning and weaving. The average total number of persons employed in all these mills was about 33,548. The production of yarn during the year was 3,23,00,000 Kgs. cloth production was 7,46,60,000 meters.

Woollen Industry.

There are woolen mills in the State. The production of woollen yarn during the year was 5,25,000 Kgs.

Paper Industry.

Three paper mills in the State manufactured 34,640 (34,360) tons of paper and paper products during the year.

Coment Industry.

Three Cement Factories in the State produced in all 7,42,517 (7,21,519) tonnes of cement.

Iron and Steel Industry.

The Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati manufactured during the year pig iron, M.S. Section, Hoops, Coils, C.I. Pipes, C.I. Spun Pipes, C.I. Castings, C.I. Sleepers, C.S. Castings, Ferro Silicon and Acetic Acid worth of Rs. 6,62,16,023 (5,80,85,397).

Gold Mining Industry.

The total production of Gold in the State during the year was 49,39,841 (49,20,885) grams valued at Rs. 5,90,12,432.

Sugar Industry.

There were 8 (7) sugar factories working in the State during the year. The production of sugar in these mills was 1,21,909 (1,07,021) Metric tonnes.

Financial Assistance.

A uniform procedure applicable to the whole of the State in the matter of granting financial assistance for the development and encouragement of industries was adopted. As the Mysore State Aid Industries Rules 61

under the Mysore State Aid to Industries Act 1959 were given effect to at the fag end of the year. No new application for the grant of State Aid loans could be entertained, during the year except those of earlier cases.

A Budget grant of Rs. 16 lakhs had been provided for the year 1961–62 for the purpose of grant of loans. This sum included an amount of Rs. 10 lakhs reserved as Cash cerdit accommodation to Radio and Electricals Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bangalore. During the year, the REMCO could draw a sum of Rs. 7 lakhs only (out of Rs. 10 lakhs reserved for them). The balance of Rs. 3 lakhs being the unutilised amount by REMCO, and another sum of Rs. 6 lakhs (total of Rs. 9 lakhs) was surrendered to Governmnet as no new loan cases could be sanctioned during the closing stages of the year.

A sum of Rs. 10,52,804 (Rs. 7,29,098.51 nP.) was recovered from the loanees towards the outstanding loans during the year.

During the year 1961–62, the State Government stood guarantee to the Canara Bank Ltd., in respect of a loan of Rs. 25 lakhs taken by M/s. The Mandya National Paper Mills Ltd., Bangalore from the Bank as also to the State Bank of Mysore in respect of a loan of Rs. 40,000 taken by M/s. The Mysore Match Co., Ltd,. Shimoga from the Bank. These aids were extended by the State Government under the provisions of the Mysore State Aid to Industries Act, 1959.

Supply of Coal and Coke

The Joint Director, Small Scale Industries continued to be the coal co-ordinating authority for the purpose of procuring and distributing the coal and coke to small scale industries in the State and for allotment of the same to major consumers also under various classes,

Iron and Steel Allotments.

The Joint Director, Small Scale Industries, Bangalore continued to be the recommending authority for the release of iron and steel to the small scale industrialists and regular quota-holders like consumer goods manufacturers, cart manufacturers, trunk manufacturers, etc., in the State.

A total quantity of 3,526 (9,960 M.) tons of Iron materials was allotted to the State for distribution among the two heads, Small Scale Industries and Steel Processing Industries during the year 1252 units were recommended for the issue of permits.

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

During the year the Government of India allotted a sum of Rs. 28.49 lakhs under foreign exchange ceiling to State of Mysore for import of stainless steel sheets, G.P. and B.P. Sheets, H.B. Wire, G.I. wire, Steel wire etc., 155 (123) units were issued essentiality certificates for import of these items.

Besides, the Government of India allotted 302 tons of stainless steel sheets under barten imports for distribution among 71 units engaged in the manufacture of utensils.

Allotment of non-Ferrous Metals.

A quantity of 1,000 (556) tons of Copper and 800 (250) tons of Zinc was allotted to the State during the year. The materials have been distributed to 310 and 302 units respectively.

Salt.

Under the Zonal system of distribution of salt a total quantity of 14,56,000 (39,00,000) was allotted to the State during the year for industrial and civil requirements.

During the year, 1590 (1581) applications were received from the actual users for the issue of Essentiality Certificates for the import of raw materials including machinery, spare parts, etc., for use in their industrial units for the manufacture of finished articles. 893 (970) Essentiality Certificates were issued for the import of raw materials, machinery etc., to the value of Rs. 2,06,63,407.60.

(ii) Government owned Factories.

Government Electric Factory, Bangalore.—The main line of manufacture continued to be the production of transformers during the year. The other lines of manufacture were transmission line towers, line materials like Insulator Pins, Cross-by clips, gey clamps, Books, Bakelite articles, silk reeling Machines, Hardware materials, surveying instruments, etc.

The total production and sales during the year amounted to Rs. 53,41,328 and Rs. 71,41,359 (Rs. 50,23,978 and Rs. 53,55,446) respectively.

Government Soap Factory, Bangalore.

As in the previous years, the factory continued to manufacture Toilet Soaps and Washing Soaps. The total value of products manufactured and the total value

of sales effected during the year was Rs. 53,14,040 and Rs. 84,19,700 respectively.

Government Porcelain Factory, Bangalore.

The manufacture of High Tension Insulators was continued and stepped up. The value of products manufactured and value of total sales was Rs. 55,42,409 and Rs. 91,14,433 respectively.

Govt. Central Industrial Workshop, Bangalore.

The Workshop was mainly engaged in general engineering and repairs to machinery, etc., The total production and sales were Rs. 12,18,619 (Rs. 5,73,704) and Rs. 11,24,994 (Rs. 5,85,810) respectively.

The Mysore Implements Factory, Hassan.

The main line of manufacture in the factory during the year were agricultural implements and tools such as mumties, pick axes, hammers, showels, crowbars, sheet-metal ware , etc., as also R.C.C. Poles to the State Electricity Board.

As against the total value of Rs. 7,90,332 worth of raw-materials consumed during the year the total value of products manufactured was Rs. 18,28,764 and the total value of sales effected was Rs. 17,36,991. The total value of production and sales during the year were (Rs. 18,28,764 (Rs. 13,28,298) and Rs. 17,26,991 Rs. 13,04,055) respectively.

Government Sandalwood Oil Factories, Mysore, & Shimoga.

Both the factories at Mysore and Shimoga carried out successful operations in the manufacture of sandal oil throughout the year. The total value of production and Sale during the year was Rs. 1,79,17,000 and Rs. 1,65,05,900 respectively.

Govt. Silk Weaving Pactory, Mysore.

More than 90 per cent of the production of silk fabrics in the factory during the year was the usual "Crep-de-chine" sarees. New and attractive designs were introduced and new varieties of sarees had good demand in the market. The production during the year was 1,08,765 yards.

Government Spun Silk Mills, Channapatna

The products manufactured at the Factory were Spun Silk Yarns, Noil Yarns, Spun Silk, Noil Yarn fabrics and Silk Noil Carpets.

The total value of products manufactured and the sales during the year was Rs. 15,17,758 and Rs. 3,32,734 respectively.

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

(iii) Government Aided Concerns.

The Mysore Tobacco Company Ltd., B'lore.

The Company encourages the cultivation of of Virginia-Flue-Cured tobacco in the State. In order to provide the raising of easy cash crop by the cultivators, the company has at present 23 curing stations and also has put up curing barns in all these centres in order to deal with the greenleaf grown by the ryots round about the curing Centres.

The quality of the tobacco grown in the State has been acclaimed to be one of the best and many of the foreign buyers are showng keen interest to purchase the same.

The Company has proposed to extend the Virginia Tobacco cultivation round about Periyapatna and Heggadadevanakote where fuel is available at a cheaper rate. The Tibetan colony in the Mysore District has also programmed to plant tobacco during the year.

The Mysore Chrome Tanning Company Limited, Bangalore.

The Company's main line of production was chrome upper leathers and bark tanned sole leathers for all kinds of footwear. In addition, leather goods such as suits cases, washers, air travel bags, etc., were also being manufactured. The value of products manufactured and sales realised during the year was Rs. 9,36,250 and Rs. 8,93,950 respectively.

Radio and Electricals Manufacturing Company, Ltd., Bangalore.

The main line of manufacture in the factory during the year was House Service Electricity Meters, Radio Receivers, Band Switches, Water Meters ½ inch capacity and Plastic Wires, Cables, Tapes, Tubes and Thongings, etc. The value of products manufactured and sales during the year was Rs. 88,93,800 and Rs. 1,16,00,000 respectively.

The Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers Ltd., Mysore.

The main items of production continued to be the manufacture of sulphuric acid, Ammonia, Ammonia sulphate, Superphosphate, Nitric acid and Mixed Fertilisers. The total production value of these products was Rs. 42.79 lakhs (Rs. 69,34,000) and the sales effected was Rs. 37.32 lakhs (Rs. 50,52,020.45).

The Mysore Water-Proofs Limited, Bangalore.

The articles manufactured by the Company were paints and varnishes of recognised quality. The gross sales of the Company was Rs. 3,38,830.

The company continued to manufacture Vanaspathy (Hydrogenated groundnut oil) and Refined Oil. During year the value of products manufactured and the sale was Rs. 10,41,983 and Rs. 10,42,499 respectively.

The Mysore Vegetable Oil Products Limited, Bangalore.

The articles manufactured in the factory were general Service Lamps from 5 watts to 1500 watts, train lighting, Locomotive Head-light, telephone switch board lamps, Automobile lamps, street series lamps 5.5 amps. The total value of production manufactured and the sale was Rs. 12,79,379 and Rs. 23,42,381 respectively.

The Mysore Lamp Works Ltd., Bangalore.

The main line of production in the Factory were stone ware pipes and fittings and fire-bricks etc. The total value of products manufactured was Rs. 12,36,135 (Rs. 12,29,971), while the sales effected amounted to Rs. 14,09,272 (Rs. 11,06,663.).

The Mysore Stone-ware Pipes and Potteries Ltd., Bangalore.

The manufacture of safety matches was main line of production in this factory during the year. The total value of products manufactured and sales during the year were Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 31,000 respectively.

The Mysore Match Company Ltd., Shimoga.

The main line of manufacture in the factory was the production of white crystol sugar. The total value of products manufactured and sales was Rs. 1,36,33,480 and Rs. 90,91,506 respectively.

The Pandavapura Sahakara Sakkare Karkane Ltd. Pandavapura

(iv) Small Scale Industries.

As a first step to meet the primary demands for technical assistance from the Small Scale Industries, Government of India have organised two Small Industries Service Institutes at Bangalore and Hubli and two Extension Centres at Mysore and Belgaum. These centres have attached workshops for demonstrating improved methods of processing the use of latest machinery in manufacturing operations.

Industrial Estates.

The nine Industrial Estates sanctioned to the State were located at Bangalore, Harihar, Hubli, Belgaum, Gulbarga, Mangalore, Mysore, Ramanagaram and Jamkhandi and continued during the year.

Plan Schemes :— A Proposal.

A proposal to establish two Industrial Estates in each District of the State, *i.e.*, 38 Estates in the State (including the 8 Estates already established) by the end of III Five Year Plan period was made to Government and the

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

same has been approved by the State Government. The construction of all those Estates have been entrusted to the Mysore Small Industries Corporation Ltd., so as to facilitate for expeditious contruction of these worksheds. Further, in order to have a complete control in the upkeep and maintenance of these Estates Government have appointed the said Corporation, as agents for the management, maintenance, collection of rents etc. In accordance with the above directions of the State Government the management of Industrial Estates at Bangalore, Mysore, Hubli and Belgaum have been transfered to the control of the Corporation.

Model Carpentry and Smithy Centres.

The seven model carpentry and smithy centres were maintained by the Drepartment for imparting advanced training in Carpentry and Smithy by using the modern machinery and equipment.

Smithy carpentry articles worth Rs. 92,090.30 (Rs. 1,40,281) were produced and articles worth Rs. 79,330.15 (Rs. 84,449) were sold.

Manufacture of Porcelain Ware on Cottage Industries basis.

The Centre located at Bangalore was engaged in the manufacture of decorated porcelain-ware articles. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 50,000.

Craft Co-operative Societies.

A sum of Rs. 4.88 lakhs was disbursed as financial aid to 15 Industrial Co-operative Societies and Rs. 21,975 as grants to some Societies with a view to improving the economic condition of the village artisans and stabilise the craft industry.

Pottery Centre, Madekobeedu

This Centre was engaged in the manufacture of pottery articles such as flower pots, water pots, etc., and the supplies were made to Horticulture and other Government Department. A scheme for the manufacture of roofing tiles has been sanctioned and necessary machinery for the same has been purchased. The Centre has since been transferred to the Taluk Board of Virajpet for management.

Manufacture of Bicycles.

The Bicycle Unit located in the Industrial Estate, Mysore. About 22 bicycles were assembled during the period and the Centre is expected to reach the target of 5,000 bicycles for the year 1962-63.

Raw materials Dept.

A raw material depot for supplying the requirements of smalll scale industrialists was opened at Bangalore continued during the year. The administrative contro1

of this depot has entrusted to Mysore Small Scales Industries Corporation, Bangalore.

(v) Cottage and Village Industries.

The Rural Industrialisation Scheme, which was taken up in the First Five Year Plan was continued during the year. The main objects of the scheme were (1) to increase production and income from industries (2) to train the villagers in self help habits and in the latest commercial and business methods. The Rural Industrialisation Scheme.

The Rural Industrial Financing Bank organised as an adjunct to the R.I. Scheme continued to function with Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies. The total sum of Rs. 1,64,92,351 from the Rural Industrial Financing Bank so far sanctioned from the inception of Scheme up to end of March 1962. Rural Industrial Finance Bank.

(vi) Handloom Industry.

The total number of handlooms engaged in weaving of cotton yarn in the State was 1,02,365 (1,02,355) according to the compulsory Registration of Handlooms in pursuance of the Cotton Textile Control Order.

At the end of the year, about 75 per cent of the looms were within the Co-operative fold. The total number of cotton woollen and silk handlooms in the co-operative fold were :

Cotton Handlooms	..	82,726
Woollen Handlooms	..	14,440
Silk Handlooms	..	4,483
Total	..	1,01,649

The estimated total production in respect of looms within and outside Co-operative Sector was 60.00 million yards.

The production by looms within the co-opertive fold alone was about 44.00 (30.72) million yards.

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Handloom Schemes.

A total amount of Rs. 32.50 (Rs. 29.66) lakhs was allotted for the Handloom Schemes during the year. The actual expenditure incurred under the Scheme was :—

Rs. in lakhs	Loan	Grants	Total
Cotton schemes ..	5.59	21.31	26.90
Woollen schemes ..	1.23	1.52	2.75
Silk schemes ..	2.65	0.20	2.85
Total ..	9.47	23.03	32.50

Rebate on sales of Handloom cloth.

The rate of rebate was .5 nP. for retail sales and .3 nP. for wholesale sales. During the 9th Handloom Week and during the Deepavali Season, a special additional retail rebate of .5 nP. was allowed. The total amount of Subsidy allowed towards rebate disbursed to Weavers Co-operative Societies during the year was Rs. 10,05,337.00 (Rs. 9,85,600).

(vii) Woollen Handloom Schemes.

Dye Houses.

Assistance to the extent of Rs. 3,776 was provided as grant-in-aid to run the Dye Houses. One big Dye House has sanctioned for the Development of Woollen Handloom Industry during the year.

Six housing colonies consisting of 197 houses have been sanctioned during the year to the Woollen Handloom weavers attached to the Weavers Co-operative Societies and 75 Houses were under construction.

(viii) Silk Handloom Schemes.

Under the Handloom Development Schemes, two marketting depots were set up at Bangalore and Davangere for sale of silk goods. A central depot was established at Bangalore for storing and distributing silk goods, and two inter-state depots were also established at Madura and Secundarabad for the sale of silk handloom goods.

Share Capital for Silk Weavers

A loan of Rs. 2,00,000 has been sanctioned to silk society to improve the marketing of silk handloom goods. Assistance has been provided for working capital at Rs. 500 to the extent of Rs. 1,25,000 during the year.

Two housing colonies of 25 houses each was sanctioned for the silk handloom weavers during the year.

The Handloom Research and Designing Centre which was established with a grant-in-aid from Government of India, was in receipt of Central assistance up to the end of 1957-58. Thereafter, the scheme was being financed entirely from the funds of the State Government.

Housing Colony.

Schemes financed by State Govt.

(ix) Finance of Weavers' Co-operative Societies.

The total amount of loans applied for by the Weavers' Co-operative Societies and recommended by the Apex Bank was Rs. 13,23,500. But the Reserve Bank of India, actually sanctioned was Rs. 10,85,000. The Apex Bank, received applications only from 9 Districts.

The Ninth All India Handloom Week was observed in the State from 7th January 1962 to 14th January 1962. There was good response from Weavers and Public and the celebrations was a good success.

(x) Handicraft Schemes.

The plan provision of Rs. 8 lakhs for the development of Handicrafts was provided as Loan and grant during the year.

Financial Assistance to Handicrafts Co-operative Societies.

A sum of Rs. 65,000 was sanctioned as grant towards managerial expenses in respect of 25 Handicrafts Co-operative Societies under continuation Schemes.

Development of Handicrafts.

Various training schemes were undertaken. About 57 trainees received training during the year and a Stipends at Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 P.M. was paid to the trainees.

Training Schemes.

The Seventh All India Handicrafts Week was celebrated in the State from 20th to 27th November 1961.

(xi) Industrial Education.

(i) *Rural Artisan Training Institutes.*—With a view to effecting uniformity and efficiency in the working of the various training centres of different categories which were working in the State, the Government on the recommendations of the Committee constituted for the purpose, sanctioned the establishment of 20 Rural Artisan Training Institutes.

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During the year 1,741 candidates of both block and non-block areas were trained in various crafts. A sum of Rs. 17,69,200 was provided as budget grants for the Rural Artisan Training Institutes out of which a sum of Rs. 10,27,353.79 was spent.

(ii) *Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore.*—The Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore is the biggest training Institute maintained by the Department and it continued to impart training to artisans in useful arts like carpentary, smithy and fitter, rattan, polishing and upholstry, fine arts, clay modelling and sculpture, inlay, ivory and sandalwood, wood-carving, engraving, metal-work, etc. During the year 340 students underwent training in various sections. Another batch of 48 candidates from several Block Development areas also underwent training in different crafts. The Institute also gave vacational instructions in machine-shop and fitters work to High School Students. Stipends were also given to candidates who were under training.

An important item of work that is under execution during the year was the preparation of the statue of "KEMPEGOWDA", founder of Bangalore at a total cost of Rs. 42,700 to the Corporation of the City of Bangalore.

(iii) *Home Industries/Institutions.*—The Home Industries/Institutions and other social organisations are located in different parts of the State imparting training to ladies in several, knitting and crotchet work, zari work, doll making, cloth weaving, mat-weaving, cloth printing, rattan work, etc. There are 151 such Home Industries/ Institutions in the State and all these Institutions are receiving monthly grant-in-aid ranging from Rs. 30 to Rs. 100 from this Department.

Nearly 2,000 ladies on an average per month were undergoing training in these Institutions and many fresh students were seeking admissions for availing the benefits and facilities provided therein.

(xii) The Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati.

Board of Management

The Board of Management which was reconstituted during the year 1959-60, continued to function during the year.

Operation and Out-put.

The output of products for the year 1961-62 as compared with the original and revised budget targets for the year and the actuals for the preceding two years, are as follows :—

Sl. No.	*Products*	*Budget for* 1961-62	*Revised Budget for* 1961-62	*Actuals for* 1961-62	*Actuals for* 1960-61	*Actuals for* 1959-60
		M. tonnes.	M. tonnes.	M. tonnes.	M. tonnes.	M. tonnes.
1.	Pig Iron— E.P.I. Furnace ..	59;000	51,500	54,799	58,907	60,203
2.	Blast Furnace ..	26,000	24,500	24,690	17,345	25,094
3.	*Steel Ingots*— (*a*) Open Hearth Furnace.	46,000	46,000	46,604	41,357	40,680
	(*b*) Electric Furnace ..	3,500	3,500	3,044	2,319	3,534
4.	Steel Sections ..	30,000	30,000	29,611	31,387	29,826
5.	Steel Hoops ..	7,000	3,000	1,494	2,128	5,965
6.	Steel Rods ½" ..	1,800	6,500	9,877	7,684	1,746
7.	Cement ..	71,500	70,000	67,747	71,932	82,561
8.	Slag Cement ..	15,000	12,600	15,091	3,045	..
9.	Ferro Silicon ..	9,500	8,000	9,597	7,747	6,890
10.	Ferro Manganese ..	900	900	602	676	..
11.	C.I. Spun Popes ..	15,000	12,000	10,035	4,881	4,627
12.	C.I. Pipes ..	11,500	10,500	10,059	11,618	10,465
13.	C.I. Plate Sleepers ..	7,000	14,000	15,044	10,770	10,316
14.	C.I. Castings ..	6,000	4,500	4,942	4,917	4,422
15.	Steel Castings ..	900	900	932	349	986
16.	Steel Structure ..	2,500	2,300	2,446	2,110	1,421
17.	Acetic Acid ..	180	225	269	152	93

The operations and output of products were satisfactory during the year, except for slightly lower production in the Electric Pig Iron Furnaces, cement plant cast Iron Spun Pipe Plant,. Due to power restrictions, the production of pig iron in Electric Pig Iron Furnaces was affected. The production in cement plant was slightly less than the target due to the use of increased quantity of clinker in the slag cement plant for increased production of cast Iron spun Pipe Plant during the year was improved and the output was more than double the production of the previous two years. The production of the rod and strip Mill for the year was the highest on the record.

Sales

The total value of sales for the year was Rs. 6.54 crores (the highest on record) as against Rs. 6.14 crores for the previous year.

Finance

The operations during the year have resulted in a net profit of Rs. 85.40 lakhs (Rs. 100 lakhs) after

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providing a sum of Rs. 43.55 lakhs for depreciation and Rs. 21.21 lakhs for net interest on Capital.

The amounts at the credit of the Depreciation Fund and the Rehabilitation Reserve as on 31st March 1962 are Rs. 5,28,43,521 and Rs. 2,02,73,501 respectively.

The total amount outstanding under Book Debts as at the end of March 1962 was Rs. 136.29 nP. as compared to the outstandings of Rs. 135.35 lakhs as at the end of March 1961. The major portion of it is due from the Government Departments and Railways and efforts are being made to recover the outstandings.

Essential Raw-materials.

The supplies of essential raw materials like ores, wood fuel, charcoal, coal, coke and steel scrap were fairly satisfactory.

Development Schemes.

Development Schemes like (i) Ferro-Silicon Expansion Scheme, (ii) Sistering Plant, (iii) Steel Expansion Scheme, (iv) Alloy Tool and Special Steel Plant, were under various stages of Development.

Quarters

The construction of Labour and Staff Quarters (117 Blocks of different types) providing housing to 200 families taken up during the previous year at a cost of Rs. 8.96 lakhs was completed during the year. Construction of Labour Lines and Staff Quarters undertaken at the Kemmangundi Mines during 1960-61 was nearing completion.

Industrial Truce.

The Second-Five Year Industrial Truce Agreement between the Management and the Mysore Iron and Steel Works Labourers' Association expired on 31st October 1961. The Third Truce Agreement was concluded, after mutual discussions and negotiations and was entered into for a period of 4 years from 1st November 1961. One of the important features of the Truce is that the Management was able to prevail on all the 9,000 employees to agree to subcribe to the National Plan Savings Scheme of the Government of India by purchasing National Plan Savings Certificates every month out of wage/Salaries.

Public Health and Labour Welfare

The General State of health in New Town. Bhadravati, was satisfactory. Free medical aid to the employees and their families was continued. All the educational Institutions in the New Town area continued to work satisfactorily.

(xiii) Mines and Geology.

The year 1961-62 was the first year of the commencement of the III Five-Year Plan. During the year, increased attention was paid to the exploitation of the mineral resources from an export angle. Several new deposits of iron ore were located. Some other minerals of commercial value, *viz.*, Gypsum, Fuller's Earth, White Clay, Lime Stone, Magnesite, Feldspar and Quartz were also located.

With regard to the production of manganese ore for the calendar year, there was some decrease in its production which was 2,86,700.119 tons when compared to 3,32,833.21 tons of the previous year.

The mining and marketing of iron ore was progressing steadily. The production of iron ore was 18,64,458.013 tons (21,32,864.118 tons) during the year. The total value of the minerals produced in the State during the year was Rs. 8,10,95,832 (Rs, 8,46,81,394).

Mineral concessions.—The following statement shows the number of mining leases, prospecting licenses, certificates of approval and quarrying licenses and leases current during the year as compared with the previous year :—

Particulars	1960–61	1961–62
(1) Certificates of Approval ..	418	458
(2) Mining leases (including 98 patta leases in Bellary district).	560	581
(3) Prospecting licences ..	32	24
(4) Quarrying licences ..	922	60
(5) Quarry leases (Gulbarga) Long terms of 20 years.	6	6
(6) Quarry leases (short terms of 1 to 5 years)	50	52

Mineral Production.—The Mineral production for the Calendar year 1961 was as follows : — Metals

(1) *Chromite.*—There was no improvement in the condition in respect of chromite. In certain cases of low grade ore, transport permits were issued by the Department. Fresh licenses and leases for exploitation of chromite were not granted during the year.

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During the year, the Board of Mineral Development produced a quantity of 3,253.232 tonnes of medium grade chromite, whose value was Rs. 2,09,407. Besides, a small quantity of 6.137 tonnes of the material was produced by M/s. Mysore Chromite (P) Ltd., valued at Rs. 453.

Gold and Silver.—The following statement shows the quantities of fine gold and silver produced in the State and their value during the calendar year 1961 :—

(i) *Kolar Gold Mining undertakings.*—

(a) *Gold.*—

		Grams	*Rs. in lakhs*
Mysore Mine	..	9,88,692	119.83
Champion Reef Mine	..	16,09,864	195.42
Nandydroog Mine	..	15,96,607	193.66
		41,95,163	508.91

(*b*) *Silver.*—

Mysore Mine	..	71,885	0.15
Champion Reef Mine	..	1,17,420	0.24
Nundydroog Mine	..	1,22,431	0.25
		3,11,736	0.64

(ii) *Hutti Gold Mines.*—

(*a*) Gold	..	6,72,757.1	81.64
(*b*) Silver	..	57,170.8	0.9

Iron Ore

The total quantity of iron ore produced during the year amounted to 18,46,458.013 tonnes. Of this, a quintity of 96,829.880 tonnes, valued at Rs. 5,32,755, was produced at the Kemmangundi Mines in Chikmagalur District by the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati, for consumption at the Works.

The remainig quantity of 17,49,628.133 tonnes of ore, valued at Rs. 81,32,964 was entirely exported outside India.

Mangnese Ore

The total production of manganese ore from all the Districts amounted to 2,86,700·119 tonnes, the value being Rs. 84,01,960.

The following comparative Statement shows the Mineral Production of Mysore State during the year as against those of the previous year :—

Metals and non-Metals.

(i) METALS

	1960		1961	
	Quantity	*Value*	*Quantity*	*Value*
	Grams	Rs.	Grams	Rs.
Gold ..	49,94,534.4	5,66,61,938	48,67,920.1	5,90,55,024
Silver ..	3,59,913	66,630	3,68,906.8	73,147
	(tonnes)	Rs.	tonnes	Rs.
Iron Ore ..	21,32,864.118	1,08,70,235	18,64,458.013	87,55,719
Manganese ..	3,32,833.21	1,24,38,953	2,87,400.119	84,12,460
Manganese-di-oxide.	71.20	3,500	243.840	6,750
Chromite ..	7,461.50	3,57,790	3,259.369	2,09,860
		8,03,99,046		7,65,12,960

(ii) NON-METALS

Asbestos ..	298.71	44,100	32,512	4,480
Beryl ..	20.08	10,000	21.452	10,726
Bauxite ..	2,283.96	27,583	2,471.000	30,590
Corundum ..	149-41	27,230	255.739	26,767
Dolomite ..	8,415-52	1,12,209	9,650-000	1,32,908
Feldspar ..	558-80	18,500	1,366-520	67,250
Fire clay ..	3,419-90	38,142	4,119-000	39,501
Graphite ..	202-18	13,930	417-576	28,770
Kaolin ..	23,131-26	3,83,640	17,824-046	3,66,988
	17,500 Cft.			
Kyanite ..	213-36	11,250	98-552	776
Limestone ..	10,02,296-45	23,44,402	11,89,434-800	29,35,700
Magnesite ..	4,558-21	1,22,887	6,650-896	1,31,807
Mica ..	1-86	3,500	0-002	25
Ochre ..	304-80	2,780	276-352	3,510
Quartz ..	18,573-65	2,32,866	16,330-008	1,84,696
Quartz Balls ..	..	..	110-744	32,700
Red Oxide ..	5,022-19	75,519	10,376-216	88,118
Rock Crystal ..	0-052	380	..	..
Soapstone ..	3,848-09	2,36,108	316-992	70,560
Sodium Chloride (common salt).	1,25,000 mds.	..	8,481-000	4,25,000
Staurolite ..	27-43	2,700	..	..
		37,07,731		45,80,872

(xiv) Sericulture.

Seasonal and Marketing Conditions.

During the year the rainfall in the Sericultural areas as recorded in Farms ranged between 13.98 inches and 67.57 as against 20.56 and 38.55 during the previous year. There were heavy rains in parts of Mysore, Coorg and Belgaum Districts causing heavy damages to mulberry gardens. At other places the rainfall was scanty and

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drought conditions prevailed affecting the volume of cocoon crops. The maximum and minimum temperature recorded in the Government Farms were respectively 95°F and 52°F as against 90°F and 62°F of the previous year.

The maximum and minimum prices of silkworm seed cocoons and silk are indicated below :—

		Maximum	*Minimum*
1.	Seed Cocoons—Mysore Race per 1000 ..	Rs. 18	Rs. 3–15
2.	Seed Cocoons—Foreign Race	20	3–00
3.	Reeling Cocoons per Kg. ..	6–25	1–80
4.	Filature Silk per Kg. ..	85–99	81–40
5.	Charka Silk per Kg. ..	66–08	48–46
6.	Cottage Basin Silk per Kg.	77–01	70–48

The production of silk during the year was estimated at slightly over 9.0 lakhs Kgs. The silk waste found a ready market even within the Country as the Government Spun Silk Mills, Channapatna had started functioning. There was also open export of the waste and due to this reasonable prices were obtained for the waste.

Area under Mulberry.

During the year, there was 1.85 lakhs acres of mulberry under cultivation. There had not been any marked change in the acreage of mulberry during this year. Preparation of high yielding mulberry grafts was continued during the year and in Nurseries at Kanva, Kollegal, Lalgondanahalli and Maddur, a quantity of 7,45,935 grafts was prepared.

Govt. Farms and Grainages.

During the year the Department had 27 Farms with 265 acres and 20 guntas of mulberry garden attached. Rearing of pure race of silkworms was continued for multiplication of basic seeds. 50.49 lakhs of foreign race seed cocoons and 4.73 lakhs of foreign race disease-free layings was produced. Among the 40 grainages, 31 prepared crossbreed and foreign race seeds, while 9 prepared pure Mysore Grainages during the year with the comparative figures during the previous year is given below :—

	1960—61	1961—62
	(In lakhs)	
Mysore Race ..	34.55	35.46
Foreign Race ..	3.25	4.73
Cross Breed ..	92.13	85.65

Mysore Seed Campaign and Seed Supply.

The area under mulberry in Seed area comprising Kunigal, Bidadi and Doddaballapur reached nearly 4,450 acres before the end of the year of which nearly 2,900 acres enjoyed irrigation facilities. There was an increase under mulberry by about 600 acres during the year. About 7,101 Registered Rearers were rearing Pure Mysore Silkworms for seed purposes. The Farm at Kunigal and the two Basic Seed Cocoon Farms at Bidadi and Biledevalaya, all functioned satisfactorily. 23.5 lakhs of cocoons of good quality produced in the Seed Farms were made use of for the production of P1 Seed. The average yield was 30,000 seed cocoons per 100 Disease Free Layings reared. The 9 Government Grainages produced and sold 35.46 (34.55) lakhs of Mysore Layings. The Total gross receipt amounting to Rs. 1,10,292. There was stray cases of incidence of pebrine disease during the year. Timely action was taken to control the disease. The general conditions of the seed rearing was satisfactory. The maximum, minimum and average yield reared by the Seed Rearers was more then 40,000, 10,000 and 15,000 respectively. The total out-put of seed cocoons for the year was estimated 51.09 Crores. The rainfall during the year was 14 inches 37 cents less than that of previous year. A total quantity of 26.53 crores of seed cocoons had been supplied for seed to Government and Private Grainages and the rest for reeling during the year. The Silkwarm Seed and Cocoon (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1959 was in force in 817 Sericultural Villages during the year. There were 10 cases of persons violating the Act in the Seed Area, and a sum of Rs. 210 was realised by compounding the offences.

The 10 cocoon markets transacted a total quantity of 1,72,385 Kgs., of cocoons and realised Rs. 11,367.68 nP. as market fee as against Rs. 7,458.60 nP., for 2.85 lakhs of lbs., of cocoons transacted during the previous year. A sum of Rs. 463 was realised as licence fee. The Scheme "Assistance of Silking Wells and Supply of Chadrikes" was continued in the area.

Hill Stations.

The two Hill Stations at K. R. Hills and B. R. Hills with an extent of 14.20 acres of mulberry garden attached produced a total quantity of 2.10 lakhs of foreign race cocoons for the preparation of P-2 seeds. 42,700(56.000). Layings were prepared in these Stations and supplied to the Government Farms on the plains for rearing and

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further multiplication. The short-fall in the production was due to variation in the seasonal conditions. The average yield per 100 layings on Hill Stations was nearly about 20,000 cocoons. An integrated programme of rearing of silkworms of different races between the Central Hill Rearing Station, Srinagar and the State Hill Station taken up on B. R. Hills during the previous year was continued during the year. The other Government Farms produced about 48.48 lakhs of foreign race seed cocoons. A total quantity of 4,73,000 foreign layings was produced and supplied to the Sericulturists, for cost. The Foreign Race Basic Seed Cocoon Farm established at Lalgondanahalli, Chamarajanagar and Horalahalli were able to produce upto 7.28 lakhs of foreign race seed cocoons during the year. Foreign laying were sold at Rs. 4 per 100 layings resulting in receipts to the extent of Rs. 18,000. The Scheme of payment of Bonus to Foreign Seed Rearers was also continued during the year.

Industrial Seed Supply (Cross Breed)

During the year, there were 26 Government and about 587 Licensed Grainages engaged in the preparation of cross-breed disease free layings. 26 Government Grainages produced 85.65 lakhs of cross breed disease free layings as against the estimated requirement of 700 lakhs of layings. The system of licensing the seed preparers continued during the year. The cross-breed layings were sold at the rates from Rs. 4 to Rs. 8.

Sericultural Education.

50 Candidates were selected for training during the year. Candidates who had been trained during the previous year were all absorbed in the Department. In addition to it, 191 candidates (Private Candidates) were trained in 10 Government Farms. Practical training in Mulberry Cultivation, Silkworm Rearings and Silkworm Seed Production was continued to be given in these Centers.

Propaganda

There were 93 Propaganda Out-Posts during the year. The Propaganda Staff continued to render technical assistance to the Sericulturists in getting timely supply of examined silkworm layings, guiding the Sericulturists in Technical aspects to ensure successful harvest of crops and to supervise the work of Licensed Seed Preparers, besides they also collected essential sericultural statistics.

Assistance to Sericulturists

Assistance was rendered by the Department to Sericulturists by way of Supply of mulberry cuttings and saplings and Grafts free of cost, Financial assistance in

the form of subsidiary loan for sinking of wells and construction of Rearing Houses, Supply of Chandrike. Timely supply of quality laying and Free technical guidance.

Seed Legislation.

The Mysore Silkworm Seed and Cocoon (Regulation, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act,1959 continued to be in force during the year. The implementation of various provisions and rules made under the Act worked out successfully in the entire division. According to the provision of the Act, as many as 587 licenses were issued for the preparation of cross breed disease free-layings. Besides there were about 1,500 Foreign Seed Rearers and 7,101 Mysore Seed Rearers who were issued licenses during the year.

Work done in the Government Silk Filatures, during the year 1961-62 :—

Work of Filatures in the State

1. *Government Silk Filatures, Kollegal* :—The filature worked out for 299 days as against 297 days worked in the previous year. The total number of basins worked 60,201 to produce 48,402 lbs. of raw silk consuming 7,44,052 lbs. of cocoons. A quantity of 42,400 lbs., of raw silk consuming 8,02,186 lbs. of cocoons was produced during the previous year. The average renditta obtained in the Factory was 20.8. The production of silkwaste of different grades this year was 31,000 lbs. The Factory converted a good portion of the raw silk into thrown silk and produced a quantity of 22,595 of Organzine.

A quantity of 48,401.14½ of raw silk of all grades was sold during the year as against 25,745 lbs. of the previous year. The sale during the year was satisfactory. The average labour strength of the Factory was about 700.

2. *Government Silk Filatures, Mysore* :—The Government Silk Filatures, Mysore, had six branches at Mysore Mamballi, T.-Narasipur, Chamarajasagar, Santhemarahalli and Kuderu. All the branches except Kuderu, worked and nearly 510 basins worked in Five Branches to produce 72,062 lbs. of raw silk and 366 lbs. of Dupion as against 82,185 lbs. of raw silk and 3,770 lbs. of Dupion in the year 1960–61.

The Total quantity of cocoons purchased during the year was 15,13,257 lbs. at an average rate of Rs. 1·58 nP. per lb. as against 15,52,320 lbs. at an average rate of Rs. 1.73 nP. per lb. purchased in the year 1960-61.

As against renditta of 19.27 obtained during 1960–61 the renditta for 1961–62 was 21.33. The increase

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in renditta was due to poor quality of cocoons obtained in the market. The filatures sold 62,036 lbs. of raw silk as against 75,955 lbs. during the year 1960–61.

The cost of production during the year was Rs. 47.95 nP. (Rs. 46.52 nP.). Under the scheme of modernisation 236 basins was manufactured as against 182 basins manufactured during the last year. Out of 236 basins, 116 basins had been sent to Kollegal for erection.

3. *Government Silk Filature, Kanakapura* : — The production and sales of the concern during the year as compared with the previous year were as under :—

	Production	*Sales*
	Kg.	Kg.
1960–61 ..	13,722.463	16,851.607
1961–62 ..	13,791.245	16,729.234

The production has fallen by 233 Kg. during the year 1960–61.

A quantity of 2,38,005 Kg. of cocoons valued at Rs. 9,66,844 was consumed during the year as against 2,36,769.00 Kg. valued Rs. 9,87,533.00 during the previous year. The cost of production was Rs. 44.15 (Rs. 45.06) per lb. during the year. The average price of cocoons during the year was Rs. 4.17 per lb., as against Rs. 4.06 nP. of the previous year. The average renditta of good silk obtained during the year 1960–61 and 1961–62 was 18.9 only.

The working of the concern had resulted in a loss of about 1.32 lakhs during the year as against net loss of Rs. 3.94 during the previous year. Regarding Development Schemes, 168 eight-end basins were converted to 10-end of basins. 144 basins were installed during the year.

Development Schemes.

The Department of Sericulture has 20 Schemes for execution as continuation schemes 3 new schemes during the year 1961–62. This was the first year of the III Five Year Plan. The schemes were under the various sectors of the Sericultural Industry. The expenditure fixed for the year 1961-62 was Rs. 23.3 lakhs The progress achieved during the year scheme-wise was as follows :—

The total amount spent during the year was Rs. 12,54,367 excluding the expenditure on building for the month of March 1962.

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The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.

There were 337 (331) Industrial concerns establishments which were covered by the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 during the year. 54 standing orders remained for certification at the commencement of the year. 13 draft standing orders were filed during the year. Of these 115.06 were certified.

The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

The following Industrial Tribunals and Labour Courts constituted by Government under provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, continued to function during the year :—

1. Industrial Tribunal, Bangalore.
2. Labour Court, Bangalore.
3. Labour Court, Hubli.

Industrial Disputes.

There were 84 disputes pending conciliation at the beginning of the year and 873 disputes were filed during the year bringing the total number to 957 (548) of which 885 (464) disputes were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 72 (84) disputes under consideration at the close of the year.

Industrial Truce.

Sixteen (seven) Industrial Truces were effected during the year.

Strikes and Lockouts.

There were 79 (76) strikes and one (3) lock-out affecting 27,162 (13,356) workers resulting in loss of 68,631 (25986½) Mandays during the year.

Lay-offs

There were 19 (12) cases of lay-offs during the year which affected 37,124 (10,825) workers.

Awards

During the year 151 awards passed by the Industrial Tribunal for adjudication and were published.

Complaints

The number of complaints received during the year was 1,106 (1,289) including the pending 190 (238) cases of the previous year which were dealt with by the concerned Divisional Officers of the Labour Department.

Public Utility Service.

Sugar Industry and Indian Airlines Corporation were declared as Public Utility Services.

Works Committees.

133 (120) Works Committees continued to function during the year.

Payment of Wages Act,

The provisions of the Act effectively administered and maintenance of registers for the purpose had been insisted on by the Officers of the Labour Department. 1,123 inspections were made and 91 warnings were issued

22 prosecutions were launched and 10 convictions were obtained during the year.

Code of Discipline in Industry.

The State Evaluation and Implementation Committee, consisting of the representatives of the Employers and Labour with the Commissioner of Labour as Chairman and the Special Officer appointed for this purpose as Secretary of the Committee to look to the work of evaluation and implementation of agreements, awards, settlements, etc., also to investigate the causes of the breaches of the code of Discipline in Industry was continued during the year.

Minimum Wages Act.

There were 29 Minimum Wage Inspectors and an Officer for the enforcement of the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act and the Rules thereunder in respect of all Scheduled Industries. 9075 Inspections were made, 193 Show-cause notices were issued 782 warnings were issued, 5 procecutions were launched and 7 convictions were obtained during the year.

Shops and Establishments Act.

The provisions of this Act was extended to several places. In 503 (456) cases settlement was brought about resulting in payment of compensation of Rs. 27,459.18 (Rs. 29,128.38 nP.). In 768 (583) cases Prosecutions were launched out of which convictions were obtained in respect of 694 (398) cases as a result of which a fine of Rs. 5,581.75 nP. (Rs. 3,341) was realised.

Consumers Price Index Numbers.

Figures were compiled and published every month in respect of (1) Bangalore ; (2) Bellary ; (3) Bhadravathi ; (4) Davangere ; (5) Harihar ; (6) Hassan ; (7) K. G. F. ; (8) Mandya ; (9) Mysore ; and (10) Mangalore.

Labour Welfare Measures.

Recreational facilities were provided as in the previous years in the Labour Welfare Centres at Bangalore, Hassan, Hubli, Gadag, Mysore, Chickmagalur, Gulbarga, Bijapur, Mangalore. Grants-in-aid were continued to the three institutions, *viz.*, (1) Sri Ramakrishna Welfare Centere, Bangalore ; (2) Fellowhip Settlement, Seshadripuram ; (3) Seva Ashrama, Bangalore. Some of the major Industrial concerns in the State also provided welfare centres to their workers.

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Workers Education Scheme.

Government of India started the Workers' Education Centres in Bangalore under the guidance of a Committee constituted by Government, under the Chirmanship of the Commissioner of Labour. The trainees were selected from the rank and file of labour on the recommendations of the Trade Unions. At the end of the year Six (four) batches consisting of 30, 29, 30, 29, 31, and 31 trainees completed their training. 56 Unit-level classes have been organised in various Factories and 2,840 workers have been trained and 1,007 were under training.

Employees' State Insurance Scheme, General Progress.

The Employees' State Insurance Scheme which was first introduced in Greater Bangalore and further extended to Hubli and Dandeli (North Kanara District), Mangalore and Mysore during the year was functioning satisfactorily.

During the year, 1,09,883 (85,830) insured persons were covered under the Scheme. There were 88 (22) fulltime, and four Employers' Dispensaries, functioning in different parts of Bangalore, Hubli, Dandeli and Mysore in addition to the Employees' State Insurance Hospital at Bangalore. The number of cases attended to in the Employees' State Insurance Scheme during the year was 13,09,102 Insured person and 15,63,943 Family persons.

Conculsion

On the whole, there was calm atmosphere in the Industrial relation attended with cordial relations between the employers and the employees.

(xv) Factories Act.

Registration of Factories.

At the beginning of the year, there were 2236 Factories on the register. During the year 101 Factories were newly registered and 41 Factories were removed from the register. Thus there were 2,296 Factories on the register at the close of the year.

Licence Fee

During the year, a sum of Rs. 2,84,000 was realised by way of registration, renewal, amendment; transfer of Licence and Late payment of licence fee as against Rs 2,65,000 realised during the previous year.

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The average daily number of workers employed in the Factories during the year was about 42,155 as against 39,744 for the year, 1960.

Employment

During the year, 1,398 Factories were inspected by the Inspectors. Discrepencies noticed were brought to the notice of the concerned managements for compliance.

Inspections

Enforcement of the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948, relating to hour of work was satisfactory.

Hours of work.

The enforcement of the provisions of the Factories Act relating to health, sanitation, and welfare measures, continued to receive special attention of the Inspectorate during the year.

Health Sanitation and Welfare.

60(46) Factories were being served with regular canteens for the yerar 1960 , and 43 (36) Factories for the year 1960 maintained creches during the year.

Canteens and Creche

The enforcement of the Factories Act, 1948, relating to safety measures, was satisfactory.

Safety precautions.

The total number of accidents during the year was 3,322 (2,212) out of these 20 were fatal and the rest resulted in injuries of minor character.

Accidents

During the year 35 (38) Factories were granted exemption from the various provisions of the Factories Act, 1948.

Exemptions

During the year prosecution proceedings were launched against occupiers of 33 Factories for contravention of the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948,as against 29 during the previous year. Out of these, 2 were withdrawn, 2 were acquitted, 17 were convicted and 12 were pending at the close of the year. The amount realised by convictions was Rs. 2,677 as against Rs. 1,090 for the previous year.

Prosecutions

There was distinct improvement in the submission of yearly and half yearly returns, by the occupiers and managers of the Factories.

Reports and Returns.

The Mysore, Madras, Bombay and Hyderabad Maternity Benifit Acts continued to be in the respective integreted areas till July 1961.

Maternity Benefit.

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The Mysore Meternity Benifits Act. 1959 and the Rules framed thereunder, were brought into force from 1-7-1961 through out the State. 1,596 claims were made out of which 1,493 were accepted and paid the maternity benefit amounting to Rs. 70,254.

On the whole the working of the Department during the year was satisfactory.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

CHAPTER IX

PUBLIC HEALTH & MEDICAL SERVICES

(i) Public Health.

General

The Department continued to render both preventive and curative services in rural areas. Sixty-two institutions from the Medical Department were transferred to the Health Department bringing all the Health and Medical Institutions at Taluk level and below under the control of this Department. The Health Services of the Department continued to increase from year to year by successive implementation of the Five-Year Plan Schemes. An Epidemiological Unit attached to the Bureau of Epidemiology started functioning with the posting of an Epidemiologist and a Statistical Officer.

Finance

The Departmental budget for the year was Rs. 2,71,48,000 out of which a provision of Rs. 89,96,000 was for the plan schemes and Rs. 1,81,52,000 for the non-plan shemes. The actual expenditure of the Department during the year was Rs. 2,01,670.20.

Plan Schemes

The Department initiated the implementation of the Third Plan Schemes. Out of the 32 Schemes, only 7 schemes under "Family Planning" were Centrally sponsored, 11 schemes were Centrally aided and 14 schemes were purely State Schemes.

Health and Medical Institutions.

During the year, 1,020 institutions rendered services in the Department. The number of new institutions sanctioned during the year was 34, out of which 24 started functioning before the end of the year.

Man Power and training facilities.

The two Health Inspectors Training Centres at Belgaum and Bangalore continued to function during the year. One hundred and fourteen candidates who commenced their training in 1960-61 completed their training in the early part of 1961-62, and they were posted to various Health Centres and other Institution. One Lady Health Visitors' Training School started during October 1958, continued to function during the current year. The first batch of 16 candidates, who joined the course in 1958, completed their training successfully during 1961. Another batch of 35 candidates was admitted to the training. Eight A. N. Ms. Training

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Centres sanctioned during the Second Five-Year Plan continued to function during the year, 65 candidates completed their training successfully and they were all posted to various Primary Health Centres. In Ramanagaram Training Centre, the III, IV, V and VI Batches consisting of 15, 13, 14 and 9 respectively (total 51) Medical Officers of Health working in the various Primary Health Centres (Government of India) had their training in Orientation Training courses for a period of six weeks, One doctor, 28 medico-social workers and non-medical assistants were trained in Leprosy at the Central Leprosorium, Bangalore.

Family Planning.

Family Planning Services were rendered to the people from all the Medical and Public Health Institutions and also through the voluntary Organisations. Contraceptives were made available free of charge to all deserving people in rural areas without reference to their economic conditions. In urban areas they were distributed free of cost for those who had a monthly income of less than Rs. 300, 14 Family Planning Clinics (12 Rural and 2 Urban) were established bringing the total to 92 (70 Rural and 22 Urban). 2,46,457 persons were contacted for Family Planning Education and 29,330 were given family planning advice. During the year, 1,015 males and 983 females were sterilised in hospitals and dispensaries. Government sanctioned special staff to the District Hospitals at Bellary Shimoga, Belgaum and Gulbarga so as to develop and increase the family planning services in the District Hospitals. Mobile surgical units—one for each division for doing vasectomy operations in these villages were sanctioned. To encourage Government employees and public servants to take advantage of the sterilisation programme and to enable them to meet the incidental expenses, sanction was accorded to pay a sum of Rs. 15 for males and Rs. 25 for women. 1,151 persons (males) underwent vasectomy operations at the Vasectomy Camps held at various rural places of the State. In addition, 149 persons were sterilised by Private Practitioners.

Maternity and Child Health Services.

The Bureau of Maternity and Child Health continued to function during the year. Institutional mid-wifery services were rendered in Maternity Hospitals. 10 Maternity Homes, 29 Maternity Wards, 474 attached to the Primary Health Centres (Mysore Type Primary Health Units, C.M.P.H. Units, M. C. H. Combined Hospitals, Government Dispensaries Centres L. F. Dispensaries, R. S. L. F. Dispensaries etc.,) 1378, A. N. Ms. and Midwives and 58 Public Health Nurses and

Health Visitors worked during the year. The M. C. H. personnel conducted 72,157 deliveries, against 5,10,958 births occurred during the year.

Communicable Diseases

1. *Plague.*—During the year, a total of 470 (155) attacks and 69 (27) deaths from Plague was reported from Kolar District. All other Districts in the State were free from Plague Infection. A total of 23,652 anti-plague inoculations were done in the infected villages. Prompt precautionary measures were undertaken.

2. *Cholera.*—The incidence of Cholera in the State was very high during the year as compared to the previous year. A total of 2,381 (14) attacks with 960(4) deaths was reported from the Districts of Ex-Bombay and Ex-Hyderabad States and from Bangalore District. The morbidity and mortality rates for Cholera worked out for the year to 10.13 (0.06) and 4.08 (0.17) respectively. A total of 10,00,894 Anti-Cholera inoculations were done both in the infected and surrounding areas. In addition, other preventive measures were also undertaken promptly.

3. *Small-pox.*—The incidence of Small-pox during the year was high, as compared to that of the previous year. A total of 3,552 attacks and 1,023 deaths due to small-pox was reported from all the Districts of the State. The incidence was found to be high in the Districts of Kolar, Shimoga, Bellary and Raichur. At the end of the year 1,16,986 Primary and 12,64,358 revaccinations were done.

4. *Leprosy.*—The incidence was fairly high in the districts of Ex-Bombay, Ex-Hyderabad, Ex-Madras States. Sample surveys were conducted all over the State to assess the magnitude of the disease. The total population surveyed was 15,69,308 and the number of the cases detected was 34,938 and the number of cases under treatment was 20,084 and the number of newly registered contacts was 45,403. 10 National Leprosy Subsidiary Centres in the State continued to function.

Kyasanoor Forest Disease (*K. F. D.*).—There were 54 (106) human attacks with 2 (2) deaths. The incidence was reported from 32 villages of Sorab, Sagar and Shikaripur Taluks.

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Malaria:—The National Malaria Eradication Programme with 19.13 units continued their activities as in the previous year on the following lines:—

1. Intensified D. D. T. Spraying.
2. Surveillance-case finding and treatment.
3. Investigations and training.

It progressed satisfactorily during the year.

Filariasis.—One full-fledged National Filaria Control Unit at Mangalore continued its control operation during the year. In all, a total quantity of 73,141 litres of Malaria control oil was consumed. A night clinic, was started during the month of May 1961. 860 Blood smears were examined and among them 127 were found positive for Microfilariae. 76 persons out of 127 were treated with Diethyclarbamazine tablets.

Vital Statistics.

During the year, 5,10,958 (4,74,248) live births were registered, giving a calculated crude birth rate of 22.4 (21.2). The number of still births registered during the year was 8,790 (9,115), giving a still birth rate of 10.6 (1.0). The total number of deaths registered during the year was 1,96,277 (1,83,164) giving a calculated crude death rate of 8.5 (8.1). The total number of infant deaths registered during the year was 31,625 (29,290), giving an infant mortality rate of 61.8 (61.5). The total number of Maternal deaths registered during the year 1961 was 1,856 (2,802), giving a Maternal Mortality rate of 3.6 (5.7).

Conclusion

On the whole the working of the Department was satisfactory.

(ii) Medical Services

Number of Medical Institutions

The total number of medical institutions in the whole of the enlarged new State of Mysore at the end of the year was 938 (918). Accordingly, the average population served by each Medical Institution was 25,103.5 and the average area served by each institution was 79.8 sq. miles at the end of the preceding year.

Classification of Medical Institutions

Out of a total of 938 medical institutions, 195 were hospitals; 748 were dispensaries; 182 were urban and 766 were rural. That means, the majority of the institutions were in the rural areas to cater the medical aid

in the internal parts of the State; 123 were specially meant for women and children and 915 institutions were general institutions meant for all; 300 were Government institutions maintained entirely or mostly by Government funds, out of which 243 were State-Public and 57 were State non-public, *i.e.*, those maintained by the Departments of Railways, Public Works, Electrical, Forest, etc., and meant mainly for the conveniences of the staff of the respective departments. 19 Institutions were Government-aided out of which 7 were Missionary and 12 were non-missionary, 579 were Local Fund and Municipal institutions receiving contributions from Local Bodies and 40 others (non-aided) of which 24 were Missionary and 17 were non-Missionary.

Specialist Services Institutions.

There was a total of 235 Specialist Services Institutions in the enlarged State of Mysore consisting of 75 Hospitals, 111 Dispensaries and 49 Wards or Clinics attached to Hospitals. A great majority of these institutions, *viz.*, 123 were Maternity institutions excluding Maternity Homes and Child Welfare Centres. The number of beds in those Maternity Institutions were 2,361 and that in all the other specialists institutions were 3,750.

Personnel.

The number of doctors of the State working in all the Medical Institutions of the State including private institutions and Health Units, Dispensaries, S.M.P. Centres, etc., was 1,570 of whom 1,254 were men and 316 were women, 1,814 in urban areas and 766 were in rural areas; 712 were working in State Public Institutions, 167 in State special institutions, 525 in local and Municipal Institutions and 166 in private institutions. The number of nurses working was 1,421, midwives 1,348 and compounders 887.

Number of beds.

The total number of beds provided in all the medical institutions was 15,395 (13,786); of which 6,880 were for men ond 8,515 were for women and children.

In-patients

The total number of admissions in all the institutions during the year was 4,31,844 (4,13,897). Of these 1,39,845 were men 2,23,731 were women and 68,268 were children. 39,122 in-patients were cured. 63,375 relieved, 30,338 discharged otherwise and 13,870 died, 13,139 remained at the close of the year. The percentage of death to total treated was 3.2 (2.9). The daily average number of in-patients treated was 15,506.3 (14,524.9).

PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

Out-door patients

The total number of new out-patients treated in all the institutions was 1,47,37,272 (1,45,72,727). Of these 56,38,895 were men 40,30,856 were women and 50,67,521 were children. The average daily attendance of new and old out-patients treated was 78,945.6 (77,927.4).

Surgical Operations.

The total number of surgical operations performed in all the Medical Institutions was 3,02,228 of which 2,99,251 were principal and 2,977 were secondary.

The total number of patients including those remaining from the previous year that were operated on was 2,99,641. Of these 2,92,071 were cured, 6,097 were relieved, 635 discharged otherwise, 377 died and 461 remaining in the institutions at the close of the year. The percentage of death to total number of patients operated was 0.1 (0.1).

Parturition cases.

The total number of parturition cases conducted by the trained Midwives and Nurses both inside and outside the institution was 1,61,730 (1,48,335). Of these, 93,441 were institutional and 68,289 were domiciliary. The number of maternity beds provided in all the institutions of the State was 3531 (3237). Of the total number of labour cases 1,48,584 were normal and 13,146 abnormal. The number of maternal death was 757, the maternal mortality rate being 4.6 (5.8) per 1000 births. The total number of births 1,63,188 (1,49,838) of those 1,55,739 were live-births and 7449 were still-births. Among the former, there were 4094 deaths giving an infantile mortality rate 26.3 (23.3) per 1000 live-births.

The number of premature deliveries was 5063. Miscarriages 2046 and abortion 8864. The number of illegetimate children born in the institutions was 92 and the number of abandoned children 12.

Finance

Excluding the Government contrubution of Rs. 1,91,40,760 the total receipts during the financial year 1960–61 under the various heads, such as contributions by local bodies, fees and contributions from patients, charitable collections and other miscellaneous recoveries etc., amounted to Rs. 76,97,336. The total expenditure for the year under various heads, such as salaries to staff, medicines, diet, buildings, apparatus etc., amounted to Rs. 2,62,19,429. The *per capita* expenditure on Medical Services for the year was 1.11 nP. (0.94 nP.)

Special equipments, furniture, books, etc., worth nearly Rs. 19.36 lakhs required for the hospitals and medical and dental colleges was sanctioned by the Government during the year. Equipments

There were five Medical Colleges, three Medical Schools and one Dental College in the State. Medical Education.

The Medical Colleges impart instructions for Degree Course, *i.e.*, M.B.B.S. and Dental College for B.D.S. Degree Course. In Medical Schools at Shimoga and Bijapur students were taught for D.S.M. (Diploma) Course and at Bangalore L.M.P. Condensed M.B.B.S. Course of two years' duration were conducted at Mysore and Manipal Colleges. In addition to this, Post-graduate Courses were conducted during the year in Bangalore and Mysore. Post-graduate courses in Anatomy, Pathology and Surgery were also conducted at the Kasturba Medical College, Manipal.

Government had sanctioned additional building worth about Rs. 84 lakhs for the Medical Institutions and Colleges during the year. Buildings

In order to man the major and district hospitals as well as Medical Colleges, doctors in the department holding post-graduate qualifications in various branches of Medical Science were encouraged to go for higher studies (Post-Graduate Training) in India and abroad. Full advantage of the International and other Training Programme, *viz.*, WHO, Colombo Plan, Point Four Programme, I.C.M.R., etc., was taken and efforts were being made to get as many doctors as possible trained under these programmes. During the year 1961, 102 Doctors were deputed abroad and as well as in India for higher studies, as detailed below:— Deputation and Trainings

Particulars	*Abroad*	*Within India*	*Mysore*	*Total*
1. On deputation ..	7	18	42	67
2. Others (at their own request) ..	21	14	..	35
Total ..	28	32	42	102

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A Medical College was established at Bellary with 75 seats. Post-graduate courses were started at the Bangalore Medical College during the year. One Dental Clinic, one T. B. Clinic and one Child Guidance Clinic were established during the year.

A Mobile X-Ray Unit was attached to the T.B. Demonstration and Training Centre at Bangalore and a Model District T. B. Clinic with Domicillary Service facilities was established at Tumkur.

Under Training Programme, 110 additional candidates were admitted for Nurses Training and 36 for X-Ray Technicians' Courses.

Works costing nearly Rs. 30.00 lakhs were constructed towards additions to Hospitals and about Rs. 54.00 lakhs for the Medical Colleges.

Anti-Tuberculosis Measures during the year:— There were 37 Sanatoria, Hospital T.B. Clinics and wards (including the private T.B. Institutions in the entire enlarged State of New Mysore as on 31st December 1961).

(iii) Major Medical Institutions

(a) General Institutions

	Name of the Institutions	*No. of Beds*	*In-patients*	*Out-patients*	*Maj.& Minor Surgical Operations performed*
1.	Victoria Hospital, Bangalore.	460	17,313 (16,220)	2,28,035(1,95,098)	10,237
2.	Bowring Hospital, Bangalore.	205	5,145(5,325)	97,301(92,595)	3,488
3.	Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore.	336	14,278(14,583)	2,38,750(2,04,297)	3,659
4.	Civil Hospital, Kolar Gold Fields.	71	3,215(2,911)	71,330(59,206)	3,231
5.	Karnatak Medical College Hospital, Hubli.	450	9,234 ..	57,812 ..	..

(b) Maternity Hospitals

Name of the Institutions	*No. of beds*	*In-patients*	*Out-patients*	*Parturition cases*	*Maj. & Minor Operations*
1. Vanivilas Hospital, Bangalore.	360	20,608(19,279)	63,209(50,130)	10,547	4,191
2. Lady Curzon Hospital, Bangalore.	345	15,980(14,100)	99,495(90,083)	4,674	1,293
3. Hajee Sir Ismail Sait Gosha Hospital, Bangalore.	110	5,601(5,149)	28,477(29,883)	2,127	316
4. Cheluvamba Hospital, Mysore.	204	10,881(9,822)	20,671(2,493)	5,410	1,920
5. Maternity Hospital, K. G. F.	36	4,066(3,697)	16,359(16,680)	2,497	681
6. Maternity Hospital, Malleswaram Bangalore.	152	8,613(7,498)	40,559(37,414)	4,391	804

(c) CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, BANGALORE.

A children's Hospital with a provision of 80 (62) beds for in-patients treated is attached to the Vani Vilas Hospital, Bangalore. The total number of children treated as in-patients was 3,382 (3,148). Of these, 2,320 were cured, 402 relieved, 124 discharged otherwise, 474 died and 62 remained in the Hospital under treatment at the end of the year. The percentage of death to total admissions was 14.0 (13.8). The daily average of both old and new cases treated as in-patients was 78 8 (68.6).

(d) SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS.

Mental Hospital, Bangalore

The number of beds in the Hospital was 500 (500) of which 300 for men and 200 for women and children.

Out of 2,490 (2,858) in-patients treated, 1,486 were men, 1,001 were women and 3 were children, 162 were cured, 1,211 relieved 218 discharged otherwise, 149 died ; and 750 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

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Out of 2,431 (2,230) out-patients, 1,439 were men and 992 were women.

The number of surgical operations performed during the year was 95.

Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, Bangalore.

There were 205 (205) beds in the hospital. Out of 5,542 (5,497) in-patients treated, 3,062 were men, 1,828 were women, and 752 were children. 4,222 were cured, 894 were relieved ; 232 discharged otherwise, 1 died and 193 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

The number of out-patients treated was 50,946 (50,020), of these, 26,964 were men, 14,996 were women ; and 8,986 were children.

The number of major and minor operations performed were 5,635 and 901 respectively.

(e) T. B. SANATORIA

Particulars	*The Princes Krishnajammani Sanatorium, Mysore.*	*The Shanta Bai Deva Rao Shivaram Sanatorium, Bangalore.*	*Govt. Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Civil Station, Bangalore.*	*Govt. Wellesly T. B. Sanatorium, Bellary.*	*K. N. Sanatorium Kolar.*
1. Beds ..	392	314	154	240	160
2. In-patients ..	1,264	1,185	724	1,586	577
3. No. Cured ..	105	200	..	..	..
4. No. relieved ..	770	425	..	938	369
5. No. discharged otherwise	20	130	22	354	46
6. No. died ..	31	130	56	77	10
7. No. under treatment at the close of the year.	338	300	12	217	152
8. Out-patients ..	15,061	6,851	1,502	16,288	3,644
9. Major operations ..	124	110	3	49	..
10 Minor operations ..	260	1,535	75	277	716

Central Leprosorium, Bangalore.

Beds :—There were 200 beds available (200). Of these 150 were for men and 50 for women and children.

Inpatients :—The total number of inpatients treated was 668 (82). Of these, 571 were men, 76 were women and 21 were children. One hundred and eighty relieved, 194 discharged otherwise, 15 died and 279 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

Out-patients :—The total number of out-patients treated was 6,390 (4,270). Of these, 3,493 were men, 1,778 were women and 1,119 were children.

The Epidemic Diseases Hospitals, Civil Station, Bangalore, Mysore & K.G.F.

There were 3 Epidemic Diseases Hospitals in the State, (1) Government Isolation Hospital, Bangalore, (2) Epidemic Diseases Hospital, Mysore ; and (3) Epidemic Diseases Hospital, K.G.F.

In-patients.—The total number of in-patients treated in all the 3 hospitals was 3,168 (2,184). Of these 1,457 were men, 774 were women and 937 were children. 2092 were cured, 309 improved, 163 discharged otherwise, 510 died and 94 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

The daily average attendance was as follows :—

1. Government Isolation Hospital, Bangalore. 59.0 (55.0)
2. E. D. Hospital, K.G.F. ..14.9 (13.7)
3. E.D. Hospital, Mysore ..25.9 (21.5)

The following District and Local Fund Hospitals were functioning in the State during the year :—

1. Mallegowda General Hospital, Chickmagalore.
2. District Hospital, Chitradurga.
3. Sri Chamarajendra Hospital, Hassan.
4. Sri Narasimharaja Hospital, Kolar.
5. General Hospital, Mandya.
6. Mc Gann Hospital, Shimoga.
7. General Hospital, Tumkur.
8. Government Headquarters Hospital, Bellary.
9. Civil Hospital, Belgaum.
10. Civil Hospital, Bidar.
11. Civil Hospital, Bijapur.
12. Civil Hospital, Mercara.
13. Civil Hospital, Dharwar.
14. Civil Hospital, Gulbarga
15. Civil Hospital, Karwar.
16. Headquarters Hospital, Raichur.
17. Government Wenlock Hospital, Mangalore.

(iv) Department of Indian Medicine.

Hospital and Dispensaries.

During the year 2 Ayurvedic Medical Institutions were added and 7 Ayurvedic and Unani Medical Institutions were closed bringing the total to 555 (560). Out of these 555 Medical Institutions 8 were hospitals and 547 were dispensaries.

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Major Institutions.

1. Sri Jayachamarajendra Institute, Bangalore

The number of beds sanctioned for the Hospital was 220. The number of in-patients treated during the year was 3,356 (2,873). Of these 1,425 were cured, 1,193 were relieved, 513 were discharged otherwise, 37 died and 188 were remaining in the Hospital at the end of the year. The daily average in-patients treated was 188.4 (152.0).

2. Government College of Indian Medicine and Hospital, Mysore

The number of beds sanctioned for the hospital was 120. The number of in-patients treated during the year, was 1,761. Of these 1,093 were cured, 413 were relieved, 238 were discharged otherwise and 17 died. The daily average of in-patients treated was 87.0 (80.0)

The total number of out-patients treated during the year was 5,74,411 in all Hospitals and Dispensaries of Indian Medicine both Ayurvedic and Unani. The daily average of out-patients was 1,573 (1958.4).

Medical Education.

There were nine medical colleges of Indian Medicine in the State. In order to provide better clinical and teaching facilities to the G.C.A.M. Students a Panchakarma Ward was opened in the Government College of Indian Medicine and Hospital, Mysore during the year.

Government Central Pharmacy, Bangalore.

The principal function of the pharmacy as a Central Organisation consisted in supplying Ayurvedic and Unani Medicines to all Hospitals and Dispensaries both Governemt and semi-Government in the State, as per approval of the Ex-Officio Director of Indian Medicine, in Mysore, Bangalore. This pharmacy prepared and supplied medicines during the year to various Ayurvedic and Unani Institutions in the State as follows :—

Sl. No.	Particulars	Medicine prepared	Medicines Supplied
		Rs.	Rs.
1.	Ayurvedic ..	231,596.96	121,768.04
2.	Unani ..	480,979.34	133,964.84

General.

The work of the Department on the whole was satisfactory during the year.

CHAPTER X.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

(*i*) Education (General)

Introduction

After re-organisation of States, the State of Mysore was divided into five Educational Divisions having 20 Educational Districts. The Educational pattern of the University stage is generally the same in all the areas of the State. The pattern and duration of the Primary and Secondary Education were different in the different areas of the State. Efforts have been made to achieve uniformity in the duration of Primary and Secondary Stage of Education by introduction of common syllabi and courses of standards, etc.

Institutions and Pupils.

During the year there were 36,063 (33,628) public institutions with a total enrolment of 33,08,278 (28,93,687) pupils. The increase in the number of the institutions was 2435 when the number of pupils increased by 4,14,589.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 21,76,47,579 (Rs. 17,67,95,948) during the year. The net increase was Rs. 4,08,51,631. The *per capita* expenditure on Education amounted to Rs. 9.06 out of which a sum of Rs. 6.72 was met from Government funds.

(*ii*) Primary Education

Schools.

During the year there were 28,924 (27,050) Institutions in the State for Primary Education. The increase in number was 1874 taking Primary Education there was one School for an area of 2.56 square miles and for a population of 830.

Pupils.

The total number of pupils in all the Primary Schools was 28,32,538. Out of them, 17,51,239 boys and 10,81,209 girls. There has been an increase of 3,86,346 over the last year's figure. The percentage increase was 12 per cent.

Teachers

The total number of teachers in all Primary Schools was 78,165 of whom 42,598 were trained.

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Expenditure on Primary Education

The total expenditure on Primary Education during the year was Rs. 8,56,32,990 (Rs. 7,70,67,927) and it formed 39.3 per cent of the total.

Senior Primary Schools (Pucca Middle Schools)

During the year there were 5759 (4889) Senior Primary Schools and 10,86,936 (8,86,404) pupils in the State. The increase in number of Institutions and pupils was 870 and 2,00,672 respectively.

Junior Primary Schools

The total number of Junior Primary Schools in the State was 19,881 (19,034). The increase was due to the opening of new Primary Schools under the Plan Scheme for providing Education facilities under Compulsory Primary Education. The strength of these schools was 11,93,312 inclusive of 4,86,725 Girls. Classified by managements there were 15,117 Government, 1832 District Board, 139 Local Board and 2,793 Private Schools.

Buildings and Accommodations

Out of 19,881 Schools only 79,930 Schools or 40.2 per cent were housed in their own buildings including 555 gift Buildings, 1,746 or 9.0 per cent in rented buildings and 10,142 or 50.8 per cent in chatrams, Chavadis and Temples, etc.

The following were the important developments on Primary Education during the year :—

(*a*) The important development under this stage of Education was the extension of the new 7 years Primary scheme to the V and VI standards in all Integrated areas of the State. This brought about uniformity in duration and syllabi of Primary Education in the first six standards.

(*b*) The year also witnessed the ushering in of Compulsory Primary Education Act whereby all the Children in the age group 6—11 are proposed to be brought into schools in the course of III Five Year Plan. As a preliminary to the enforcement of compulsory, a State-wide enumeration of children in the age group 5 years 10 months to 6 years was conducted.

(*c*) As a result of this review and with the idea of expansion of Primary Education, 1741 S.S.L.C. Teachers were sanctioned for being appointed to the new schools to be opened.

(*d*) Besides, 2796 additional teachers were also sanctioned for strengthening the over crowded Primary Schools and to absorb the additional enrolment envisage under C.P.E. 1153 teachers were also sanctioned for upgrading the Junior Primary Schools to Senior Primary Schools and also for strengthening them.

(*e*) For effective enforcement of Compulsory Education, the need to provide Educational facilities in all places was also felt. Accordingly all the voluntary aided schools in Hyderabad Karnatak area, Coorg and Ex-Mysore area numbering about 1845 were taken over to Government Control.

(*f*) In accordance with the programme of C.P.E. all the children of the age group 6 to 7 years were brought under the purview of the C.P.E. Act of 1964. The number of children enumerated was 4.04 lakhs boys and 3.45 lakhs girls. Out of this, the total number of boys enrolled was 3.84 lakhs and 3.17 lakhs girls.

(*g*) The scheme of midday meals to school children was continued during the year and a sum of Rs. 6.00 lakhs was provided for the purpose.

(*iii*) Basic Education

Basic Education is accepted to be the pattern of education at the Primary stage and has been given due encouragement by converting a large number of traditional type of Schools into the Basic type and by improving these Schools with craft equipment and Craft sheds.

Schools and Pupils

The number of Basic Schools in the State during the year was 3284 (3127) with a total strength of 5,56,090 (4,93,058).

Expenditure

The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,62,36,613 (Rs. 1,50,48,618) on all Basic Schools

Developments

During the year 500 Primary Schools were ordered to be converted into Basic. Basic Education Week was observed throughout the State.

(*iv*) Secondary Education

Schools and Pupils

During the year, the total number of High Schools was 875 with a total enrolment of 2,79,110 pupils of whom 70,633, were girls. The number of Schools

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increased by 97 during the year. Out of the 875 Schools 127 were for girls.

Expenditure

During the year total expenditure on High Schools, amounted to Rs. 2,77,23,593 (Rs. 2,38,28,155).

Developments

(*a*) *Important Developments* :—During the year the New Higher Secondary School curriculum introduced in all High Schools in the VIII Standard (New) during 1960–61 was extended to the next higher Standard (Standard IX). With this, uniformity has been brought in the first two years of the Secondary Stage throughout the State. By 1962–63, all the three standards of High Schools in the State will be following the same curriculum.

(*b*) *New Schools* :—To meet the growing demands for High School Education consequent on the expansion of Primary Education in II Five Year Plan, 3 new Government High Schools were opened during the year. Besides this, permission was also given to private agencies to open 76 High Schools.

(*c*) For the progressive conversion of High Schools to Higher Secondary Schools, a provision of Rs. 18.00 lakhs towards payment for library, craft equipment, (additional grants for equipment) and buildings was provided in the year. 100 Schools were benefited under this scheme.

(*d*) Craft is a subject of compulsory study in High Schools according to the new curriculum. Sanction was accorded for the appointment of 877 craft teachers in Government and non-Government Schools.

(*e*) Sanction was also accorded for the starting of a section attached to the Central Institute of Home Science, Bangalore for giving training in Home Science and awarding a Diploma to Graduate teachers.

(*v*) Collegiate Education (University Education)

There were two Universities in the State *viz.*, the University of Mysore, Mysore and the Karnatak University, Dharwar.

Development

Both the Universities maintained steady progress during the year.

During the year the Intermediate College Bangalore which was already 'De-facto' First Grade College, was formally up-graded into First Grade College

Besides, the following four more Intermediate Colleges were up-graded into First Grade Colleges :—

1. B. M. Shetty College, Konanur.
2. Bhuvanendra Intermediate College, Karkala.
3. Poornaprangna College, Udipi.
4. B. V. Bhooma Reddy College, Bidar.

To meet the increasing demand from Girl Students for admissions to Colleges the Maharani's College for Women, Bangalore, the strength of which exceeded 1,400, the Home Science Department of the Maharani's College, Bangalore was separated and new College *viz.*, the Central Institute of Home Science was started for administrative convenience and for providing more accommodation. During the year post-graduate course in Home Science leading to the Degree of M.Sc., in Home Science was also started admitting eight students to the course in that year.

During the year the following 5 new Colleges were opened :—

1. K.L.E. Society's Arts and Science College, Nipani.
2. Arts and Science College, Karwar.
3. First Grade Arts College, Kolar.
4. D.R.M. First Grade College, Davangere.
5. First Grade College, Chickmagalur.

During the year the following new professional Colleges were also started :—

Commerce.—(Under Private Management).—

1. College of Commerce, Bijapur.
2. College of Commerce, Gulbarga.

Medicine.—(Under Government Control).

1. Medical College, Bellary.
2. Dental College, Bangalore.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

During the year, the total strength of all Colleges was 15,238 (13,597). The total number of women students in all colleges was 839 (639).

Expenditure

During the year the total expenditure on Collegiate Education amounts to Rs. 1,99,64,486 (Rs. 1,73,06,799)

Scholarships

The total expenditure incurred on scholarships was Rs. 3,50,316. In addition free and half studentship were also sanctioned to 5,039 students. Students belonging to Depressed Classes were exempted from the payment of tuition fees.

Grant-in-aid

A part from the State Government scholarships schemes, National Scholarship Scheme and Merit Scholarship Scheme to the children of Primary and Secondary School teachers introduced by the Government of India were also administered by the Director of Collegiate Education.

A total sum of Rs. 71,94,193 was paid as grant to the Universities and affiliated private Colleges as agains Rs. 56,48,232 sanctioned during 1960–61.

(vi) Training of Teachers.

The training of teachers for the B.Ed., Degree is provided by the Colleges affiliated to the two Universities, while the training of teachers at the under graduate level, both basic and non-basic, is provided by the Teacher Training Institutes under the control of the Department.

During the year there were in all 70 (66) Teacher Training Institutions (46 for basic and 24 for non-basic) with a total enrolment of 6,588 (6,683) trainees, 4017 in basic and 2, 571 in (non-basic) in the State. The number of women trainees was 1,454 (1,742). The increased number of 4 basic institutions were opened during the year under the aid scheme of Government of India. Three non-basic Teacher Training Institutes were converted into Basic.

Of the total enrolment of 6,588 pupils, 2,071 trainees were in lower-grade and 4,517 trainees in the higher grade.

With a view to providing additional training facilities, the following two Schemes were sanctioned during the year. :—

(1) A provision of 720 stipends at Rs. 15 to pupil teachers undergoing training in teacher training Institutions ; and

(2) A provision of 240 stipends of Rs. 30 each for graduates undergoing B.Ed., training.

Expenditure

The total expenditure incurred on all the Teacher Training Institutes of Non-basic and basic was Rs. 12,10,368 (11,64,138) and Rs. 23,17,749 (Rs. 18,57,660) respectively. The expenditure on Women's Teacher Training Institutions was Rs. 2,27,632.

(vii) Education for Women.

During the year there were 1,795 (1,768) separate Institution for Women in the State. The enrolment in these Institutions was 3,30,802 (3,07,287). Besides, 8,70,897 Girls were studying in Boys' Schools. The total number of girls under instruction was 11,84,472 (9,74,742).

Expenditure

The total expenditure on all Institutions for Women during the year was Rs. 1,44,38,148 (Rs. 1,33,48,258)

Social Education

In the field of Social Education, the State inherited the varied systems and continued them as such. The Mysore State Adult Education, a Non-Official Organisation, continued its activities in the field of Social Education under subsidy from the Government, while in the other areas Social Education was a direct responsibility of the Government. Bringing about uniformity and co-ordinating the efforts in this field was a problem confronting the Department and the State Council for Education.

Miscellaneous

(*a*) For the development of the physically handicapped, 10 teachers in service were deputed to undergo training at Palayankottai and Lucknow, 5 to each centre.

(*b*) During the year, sanction was accorded for the starting of an Institute for Blind Boys at Gulbarga with an intake capacity of 100 pupils. This institute is expected to start functioning from 1962—1963.

PUBLIC INSTRUC-TION.

(*c*) The Blind School at Hubli was upgraded by opening VII Standard.

(*d*) Provision was made for development of a sheltered workshop attached to the Deaf and Blind School at Mysore by introduction of mat making and rattan work.

General

The Department was fully alive to the variegated and complicated problems requiring immediate solutions and the steps taken so far to bring about the reformed system of Education for the five different areas of the State have produced satisfactory results. Fundations have been surely and firmly laid for a sound and dynamic system of Education.

(viii) Technical Education

The Department of Technical Education has devoted considerable time in formulating and submitting concrete recommendation to the Government for alround development and progress of this Department despite inadequate scales of pay and allowances and other amenities for the Officers and Officials of the Department. The Officers and men of the Department have been working sincerely and loyally at the posts they are called upon to command. The general morale in the Department was high in the hope that with the growing importance which the Technical Education was assuming in the context of National Schemes, sooner or later, their ambitions and expectation would be fulfilled.

Number of Institutions

The number of Technical Institutions work in the State during the year was 48 in total both Degree level and Diploma level.

Admissions

The total number of admissions in these Institutions during the year was 5,410 (4,817) and the total strength 13,546 (11,635).

The number of candidates who appeared for the Annual and Supplementary Technical Examinations and passed during the year were as follows :—

Courses	*April–May* 1961			*September–October* 1961		
	No. appeared	*No. Passed*	*Percentage*	*No. appeared*	*No. Passed*	*Percentage*
First Year Diploma ..	3,269	1,912	65—	655	341	52—
Second Year Diploma.	2,864	1,378	62—	894	486	54—
Third Year Diploma ..	1,869	1,354	82—	287	177	62—
Certificate Course ..	1,090	770	71—	60	39	67—

The revenue realised in the form of Examination fees was Rs. 3,74,714 (Rs. 2,30,000) and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 3,30,000 (Rs. 2,73,518.37).

Educational Tours

The students of the II and III year of the Diploma Course and IV and V years of the Degree Course had under taken Educational Tours and visited places of Technical and Engineering importance both in Southern and Northern India under the guidance of the teachers.

Practical Training

Practical Training was arranged to the passed out candidates prior to the award of their Diploma Certificates. The students received stipends under the Practical Training Scheme of Government of India during the year.

Library

A large number of Technical Books were purchased for the libraries attached to the Institutions.

Achievements of the Dept.

The Department of Technical Education now has its jurisdiction over a Textile Technological Institute, an Engineering College, 20-Polytechnics, 4-Technical High Schools, One Technical Training Centre and several other Technical Institutions of minor nature and also had General supervision over 5-more Engineering Colleges and 6-Mcre Polytechnics in the Private sector which were aided Institutions.

One of the outstanding achievements of the Department during the year was the opening of a Women's Polytechnic in Bangalore which very few States in India have ventured to start with any reasonable measure of confidence.

(ix) Government Law College, Bangalore

There were 549 students in the F.L. Class and 184 in the B.L. Class. Due to increase in the strength of students, an additional section was opened.

There were 14 students in the 1st year and 43 students in the 2nd year of the M.L. Course. The M.L. Degree course was started as a Plan Scheme during 1960-61.

Shri B. T. Parthasarathy was appointed as Part-time Professor. Out of the three posts of Part-time Assistant Professors, two posts were created during the year.

Twenty-two scheduled caste students were awarded Government of India Scholarships.

The results of the College at the Public Examinations in first Law and B.L. Degree were satisfactory.

(x) Literary and Cultural Development.

The compilation and publication of the Kannada-Kannada Dictionary was undertaken by the Mysore Kannada Sahitya Parishat under the supervision of the Department. A sum of Rs. 1.94 lakhs including Rs. 45,000 was paid to the Parishat for the purpose during the year.

The preliminary work of the Kannada Encyclopaedia was almost completed at the end of the II Five Year Plan. This will be a book of first of its kind in the State and in the language. A sum of Rs. 1.90 lakhs including a sum of Rs. 50,738 spent during the year.

A sum of Rs. 20,000 was provided for prizes to 30 best books in Kannada. One Hundred and seventy Books were received and 30 books were selected.

Subventions amounting to Rs. 15,000 (Rs. 9,950) were granted to 24 (33) authors during the year.

"National Bibliography" (Kannada Portion), "Bhaskaracharya's Leelavathi' and "Bharateeya Samskrithi Darshana" were published during the year.

The first volume of History of Freedom Movement in Karnataka (English) edited by Dr. M. V. Krishna Rao and Prof. G. S. Halappa was published during the year. The total cost of publication of the 1st Volume was Rs. 38,000.

These celebrations were inaugurated at State capital Bangalore on 25th April 1961, by His Excellency Shri Mangaladas Pakvasa, acting Governor of Mysore; for which Rs. 1,750 had been received from the Government of India.

CHAPTER XI

PUBLIC WORKS, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY.

(i) Public Works

Government re-allocated the works of the Public Works Department between the two Chief Engineers at Bangalore from 3rd March 1959. All minor irrigation and Public Health Works were placed under the control of the Chief Engineer (General) and all Buildings and Communications works were placed under the Chief Engineer (C. & B).

The activities of the Public Works Department, pertaining to Communications and Buildings were broadly classified as under :—

(i) Construction of new buildings and improvements to existing ones by way of additions and alterations,

(ii) Construction of new roads and bridges and improvements to existing ones.

(iii) Maintenance of buildings, Roads and Bridges.

(iv) Investigation and preparation of Plans and Estimates for new structures.

Rental Housing Scheme

Government implemented the scheme "Rental Housing" to provide Quarters in District and Taluk Headquarters to its low-paid Class III and Class IV Officials, whose in-come did not exceed Rs. 500 p.m. Administrative approval was conveyed for an estimated expenditure of Rs. 56,75,800 for constructing 134 Twin-Quarters each having a plinth areas of 975.50 square feet. 84 twin-quarters each having a plinth area of 1,400 square feet, 68 twin quarters each having a plinth area of 1,600 square feet and 56 single quarters each having a plinth area of 1,130 square feet for officials.

The number of building works under progress was 613 and the total out-lay during year was 111.20 lakhs.

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The expenditure incurred on roads and bridges was Rs. 21,08,000 during the year.

Grant and Outlay

The final grant for the year under all heads (pertaining to communications and buildings) amounted to Rs. 30,40,36,469 against which an out—lay of Rs. 31,39,03,860 was booked during the year.

Housing Schemes

The following Schemes come under the purview of the Chief Engineer (Communications and Buildings) :—

(*a*) Construction of Quarters to Medical and Public Health Staff.

(*b*) Police Housing Scheme.

(*c*) Quarters for Non-Gazetted Officers.

(*d*) Rental Housing Scheme.

Central Stores

The activities of the Central Stores Division during the year comprised of procurement and distribution of steel, machinery and tools and plant articles required for the various Public Works Divisions all over the State and execution of Borewells for drinking water supply in the various districts of Old-Mysore.

The total quantity of steel procured and supplied to the various divisions during the year was about 3,000 tons.

Bore-wells

During the year 82 estimates consisting of 94 fresh bore-wells and 18 miscellaneous works, such as cleaning, testing and blasting were sanctioned. 89 fresh works and 12 miscellanoues works were undertaken and were completed during the year. The total appoximate expenditure incurred on the bore-well works was Rs. 3,05,400 during the year.

P. W. D. (Electrical Division Bangalore).

The Electrical Division was under the direct control of the Chief Engineer (C &E) of Mysore, Bangalore, with its jurisidiction extending throughout the State. Even though the Division was formed for the maintenance and operation of the Electrical Installations of Government buildings in Public Works Department, this Division was also entrusted with the works of executing the electrical installation of new and old buildings where the electrical installations did not exist.

One of the major electrical works under execution by this Division was Karnatak Medical College and Hospital Buildings works at Hubli for which a provision of Rs. 16.6 lakhs was made.

The Electrical Installation works of National Theatre and Bangalore Dairy Project Buildings amounting to Rs. 1.08 lakhs and Rs. 5.5 lakhs respectively they were undertaken by this Division. A part from these works, 2,525 estimates were also prepared for various items, amounting to Rs. 40 lakhs, out of which estimate costing Rs. 37 lakhs were sanctioned.

Office of the Government Architect.

The Chief Engineer (C & B) continued to function as Government Architect, Bangalore, during the year. The work of this office consisted of :—

(1) Preparing designs for the construction of buildings and structures required by several departments of the Government and local bodies in the State ; and

(2) Preparing and furnishing layout plans of buildings town extensions and town improvements required by various Municipalities and Local Bodies in the State.

46 type designs and 356 special designes were prepared during the year.

National Highways

The Mysore State has four National Highways, *viz.*, NH 4, NH 7, NH 9 and NH 13.

1 National Highway No. 4	Poona to Bangalore and on to Madras. Length in Mysore State 433 miles 2 furlongs 62 yards.
2. National Highway No. 7	Varanasi-Hyderabad-Bangalore-Salem Road. Length in Mysore State 77 miles 5 furlongs.
3 National Highway No. 9	Bombay-Poona-Hyderabad and Vijayawada length in Mysore State 46 miles 4 furlongs 150 yards.
4 National Highway No. 13	Chitradurga to Sholapur passing through Jagalur, Kudligi, Hospet, Kustagi, Hungund, Muddebihal, Bagewadi and Bijapur.

PUBLIC WORKS IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY

The Government of India provided funds for the maintenance of National Highways and also for original works relating to National Highways except for the lengths passing through the Municipal Limits of towns having a population of more than 20,000.

The expenditure incurred on the maintenance of National Highways during 1961–62 was Rs. 21,70,015.

Communications.

The works under communications undertaken by P.W.D. were under two groups *viz.*, (1) Centrally aided road works and (2) State Plan Schemes.

The works on the portion of West Coast Road, which connects Bombay to Kanyakumari, lying in this state are centrally aide works. The development of this portion of the road was estimated to cost Rs 759 lakhs. There were 76 works amounting to Rs. 5,43,46,796 under execution during the year. An outlay of Rs 85,36,606 was incurred on these works during the year.

Under Centrally aided works, the expenditure on the works of Road and Bridges financed from Central Road Allocation Works was Rs. 39,54,230 during the year.

The expenditure incurred during the year on the works of Roads and Bridges financed from Central Road Fund (Ordinary) Reserve, was Rs. 16,31,518. The works financed from this source were partly met from the Central Road Fund (Ordinary) Reserve and partly from State Funds.

The expenditure incurred during the year on the works of Roads and Bridges under State Roads of Economic or of Inter-State Importance, was Rs. 21,08,000.

Plan provision

The Plan Provision under III Five-Year Plan for communications during the year was Rs. 200 lakhs and it was subsequently increased to Rs. 400 lakhs. The actual expenditure during the year on the Plan Scheme was Rs. 438.33 lakhs.

Revenue

The revenue realised during the year under XXXIX Civil Works was Rs. 88,56,888.

(*ii*) Major Irrigation Projects, (P.W.D.)

The activities of the Irrigation Project Wing related to various measures contemplated to increase the Irrigation potential in the State. The Department was in charge of investigation, execution and maintenance of all Major and Medium Irrigation Projects throughout the Mysore State.

The following three major and 8 medium projects were taken up during the First Five Year Plan projects of the new Mysore State.

Major Projects

1. Tungabhadra Project (left and right bank canals).

2. Ghataprabha Project, 1st Stage 3–Bhadra Reservoir Project.

Medium Projects

1. Ramanahalli Tank 2. Arashankara Tank.

3. Kalaskop Tank 4. Kolchi Weir Project.

5. Ambligola Project 6. Tunga Anicut Project.

7. Nugu Reservoir Project 8. Rajolibunda Diversion Scheme.

During the Second Five Year Plan the above Schemes were continued as spill over schemes. In addition to these continuing schemes the following three new Major Projects, and II Medium schemes were taken up.

Major Projects

1. Ghataprabha Project..II Stage.

2. T. B. P. High Level Canal..I Stage.

3. Kabini Reservoir Project.

Medium Projects

1. Hagaribommanahalli Project.

2. Jambadahalla Project.

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3. Hathikoni Project.
4. Dharma Reservoir Project.
5. Hebbahalla Project.
6. Laxmanathirtha Project.
7. Mangala Project.
8. Kanakanala Project.
9. Nagathana Project.
10. Chickhole Project.
11. Arkavathi Project.

The expenditure incurred on the above 25 projects works during the Second Five Year Plan period was Rs. 2697.74 lakhs as against a Grant of Rs. 3212.29 lakhs. In addition to the above schemes, the following 7 new projects were included in the State Third Five Year Plan :—

1. Harangi Reservoir Project.
2. Upper Krishna Project..I Stage.
3. Malaprabha Project.
4. Hemavathi Project.
5. Kambadakada Project.
6. Harinala Project.
7. Bijjur Project.

On full development, the total ayacut that would be :—

I and II Plan Schemes	..	14.64 lakhs acres
III Plan period	..	10.09 lakhs acres
		24.73 lakhs acres

Out of the total of 24.73 lakhs acres to be developed the Irrigation potential created up to the end of March 1962 was 5.39 lakhs acres and the area developed was 3.50 lakhs acres.

Tungabhadra Project

Tungabhadra Project.—The Tungabhadra Project is a multipurpose project. Besides ensuring

irrigation facilities for an area of 7.42 lakhs acres and generation of Hydro-Electric power, it envisages the provision of navigational facilities in its Left Bank Canal. The Tungabhadra Project is the biggest irrigation Project in Mysore State and one of the biggest irrigation schemes in India. It commands an area of 33 lakhs acres in the State of Mysore and Andhra Pradesh and is capable of irrigating 7.42 lakhs acres annually. In Mysore State. It has a Hydro-Electric potential of 1,72, 500 K.W.

Rajolibunda Diversion Scheme

Rajolibunda Diversion Scheme.— The Project envisages the construction of an anicut across the river Tungabhadra near Rajolibunda village in Manvi Taluk, Raichur District. This was started in 1947. The Anicut is 2,690 feet long and 30 feet high with a canal 73 miles long on the left bank. After re-organisation of States in 1956, the portion coming under the New Mysore State consists of Head Works and 27 miles length of channel and the atchkat coming within this reach is 5,879 acres.

A potential of 5,711 acres was created against which the area developed so far was 4,351 acres up to end of March 1962. The expenditure incurred up to end of March 1961 was Rs. 303.13 lakhs. The actual outlay so far incurred during the III Five Year Plan was Rs. 1.95 lakhs bringing the total to Rs. 305.08 lakhs up to end of March 1962.

Ghataprabha Project.

Ghataprabha Project.—The First stage of the project was completed Irrigation potential of 0.48 lakhs acres was created already against which the actual area developed so far was 41,537 acres and the actual out-lay so far incurred during the III Five Year Plan was Rs. 6.37 lakhs bringing the cumulative total to Rs. 557.07 lakhs up to the end of this year.

The revised estimate of the First Stage of the Project was Rs. 567.00 lakhs. The First Stage of the Project comprises of the construction of the Left Bank Canal from mile 0 to 44 taking of from the Dhupdal weir with a carrying capacity of 1,500 cusecs.

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The II Stage of the Project comprises of the Left Bank Canal from mile 45 to 71 to bringing an additional area of 1.78 lakh acres under irrigation. The capacity of the canal at Head Works was increased from 1,500 cusecs to 2,000 cusecs.

The potential that was created upto the end of the year was 23,775 acres against which the area developed was 2,030 acres Expenditure incurred up to the end of the last year was Rs. 197.01 lakhs. The actual outlay so far incurred during the III Five Year Plan was Rs. 69.06 lakhs bringing the total expenditure to Rs. 266.07 lakhs up to the end of the year.

Bhadra Reservoir Project

Bhadra Reservoir Project.—The Bhadra Reservoir Project is one of the multipurpose projects and it envisages the construction of a masonry dam across the river Bhadra near Lakkavalli village in Chickmagalur District and taking off canals on both the banks.

The scheme contemplates to provide irrigation facilities for an area of 2,44,663 acres besides generating 25,000 K. W. firm power at the dam power house.

The expenditure up to end of March, 1961 was Rs. 1,852.06 lakhs. The actual outlay so far incurred during the III Five Year Plan was Rs. 268.60 lakhs bringing the total up to Rs. 2120.66 lakhs up to end of March 1962.

Kolchi Weir Project

Kolchi Weir Project—The scheme envisages the construction of an anicut across Malaprabha river in Ramdurg Taluk of Belgaum District. The area proposed under this scheme was 3,150 acres.

All the works were completed and the ful potential of 3,150 acres had been created. An extent o 2800 acres had been developed up to end of March 1962 The total expenditure up to end of March 1961, wa during Rs. 35.96 lakhs. The actual outlay so far incurrec during the III Five Year Plan was Rs. 0.28 lakhs bring ing the total to Rs. 36.24 lakhs upto end of March 1962

Tunga Anicut Project

Tunga Anicut Project.—The project envisage the construction of an Anicut across the River Tunga a tributory to the River Tungabhadra near Sacrebyle

seven miles from Shimoga, and taking off canals on both banks for developing irrigation. The work was practically completed and potential of 21,500 acres had already been created and the area developed so far was 19,449 acres up to end of March 1962. The expenditure incurred up to end of March 1961 was Rs. 226.16 lakhs. The actual outlay so far incurred during the III Five Year Plan was Rs. 11.91 lakhs bringing the total to Rs. 238.07 lakhs up to end of the year.

Nugu Reservoir project

Nugu Reservoir Project—The scheme was to construct a Reservoir across the River Nugu a tributory to Kabini River near the Village Birwal in Heggadadevanakote Taluk. The total length of the dam was 2,020 ft. of which 780 ft. was masonry section with a capacity of 4,893.7 M.cft. The area proposed irrigation was 2,000 acres. The dam and canals was completed and a potential of 18,000 acres created as no against which the area developed to end of March 1962 was 17,958 acres.

The actual outlay so far incurred during the II Five Year Plan was Rs. 8.36 lakhs bringing the total to Rs. 286.95 lakhs up to end of the year.

Ambligola Reservoir Project

Ambligola Reservoir Project—The Revised estimate of this Project was Rs. 91.60 lakhs. The scheme envisages the construction of a Reservoir across Salurhalla a tributory to Kumudavathi River in Tungabhadra Basin for irrigating 7,300 acres in Shikaripur and Sagar Taluk of Shimoga District.

The dam works and the excavation of the channels were almost completed and masonry and other cross drainage works were in progress.

The actual outlay so far incurred during the III Five Year Plan was Rs. 10.54 lakhs bringing the cumulative total to Rs. 89.61 lakhs up to end of March 1962.

Kabini Reservoir Project

Kabini Reservoir Project.—The estimated cost was Rs. 320.00 lakhs. The scheme envisages the construction of a reservoir across Kabini River, a tributory to Cauvery near Bidarahalli-Beechanahalli site in Heggadadevanakote Taluk of Mysore District. The sanctioned proposal was to have a reservoir of a capacity of 19.2 T.M. Cft. to irrigate 50,000 acres.

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The actual outlay so far incurred during III Five Year Plan was Rs. 20.16 lakhs bringing the total to Rs. 61.08 lakhs up to end of the year.

Hagaribommanahalli Project

Hagaribommanahalli Project.—The estimated cost of the Project was Rs. 84.41 lakhs. The proposal envisages the construction of an Earthern Dam 5,350 ft. long across the River Chickahagari, a tributory to Tungabhadra. It was proposed to irrigate 7,350 acres in the village of Malvi, Hiregundahalli, Chitrampally Hagaribommanahalli of Kudligi and Hadagali Taluks of Bellary District.

The expenditure up to end of the previous year was Rs. 2.51 lakhs. The actual outlay so far incurred during III Five Year Plan was 6.39 lakhs bringing total to Rs. 8.90 lakhs up to end of the year.

Jambadhalla Reservoir Project

Jambadahalla Project.—The revised estimate of the project was Rs. 91.38 lakhs. The scheme envisages the construction of Reservoir across Jambadahalla stream near Duglapur in Tarikere Taluk of Chickmagalur District. The work was under progress. The total expenditure upto end of the previous year was Rs. 4.92 lakhs. The outlay so far incurred during the III Five-Year Plan was Rs. 6.45 lakhs bring the total to Rs. 11.37 lakhs up to the end of the year.

Dharma Project

Dharma Project—The revised estimated cost of the project was Rs. 95.48 lakhs. The project envisages the construction of an Earthern Dam across Dharma River near Yamagalli, in Mungod Taluk in North Kanara District. The actual outlay so far incurred during the III Five Year Plan was Rs. 16.83 lakhs bringing the total to Rs. 57.27 lakhs up to end of March 1962.

Hathikoni Project

Hathikoni Project.—The sanctioned revised estimated cost was Rs. 57.84 lakhs. The scheme envisages the construction of reservoir across Hathikoni stream, a tributary to Yadgir stream which is a tributary to Bhima River, and the dam site was situated about 3 miles from Hathikoni Village of Yadgir Taluk, Gulbarga District. It consists of an earthen Dam of 3,030 ft. long with maximum height of 72.50 ft. It was proposed to irrigate 5,300 acres of land in the scarcity area of Yadgir Taluk.

The expenditure upto end of the previous year was Rs. 5.02 lakhs. The outlay so far incurred during the III Five-Year Plan was Rs. 1.74 lakhs bringing the total to Rs. 6.76 lakhs upto end of the year.

Laxmanathirtha Project

Laxmanathirtha Project.—The sanctioned Estimated cost was Rs. 30.42 lakhs. The project envisages the construction of two Anicuts, one across Laxmanathirtha and the other across its tributary Ramathirtha River to irrigate 3,167 acres.

The expenditure incurred upto end of the previous year was Rs. 8.51 lakhs. The actual outlay so far incurred during the III Plan was Rs. 89 lakhs bringing the total to Rs. 9.40 lakhs upto end of the year.

Hebbahlla Project

Hebbahalla Project.—The Revised estimated cost was Rs. 28.00 lakhs. The scheme envisages the construction of a reservoir across Hebbahalla Stream a tributary to River Taraka (in Cauvery basin) about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Heggadadevanakote. The earthen bund was 2,830 ft. long and 64 ft. high. The channel taking off from the left flank was 10 miles 2 furlongs long and the area proposed to be irrigated was 1,570 acres.

The actual outlay so far incurred during III Five Year Plan was Rs. 8.90 lakhs bringing the total to Rs. 19.64 lakhs up to the end of yaer.

Mangala Project

Mangala Project.—The Revised estimated cost of the project was Rs. 38.60 lakhs. The scheme envisages the construction of an earthen dam across the river Nagini near Tigalarapalya Village in Kunigal Taluk, Tumkur District. The length of the dam was 1,985 ft. and the height of the dam was 40 ft. The irrigation channel taking off the left flank was 12 miles long and was to irrigate 1,950 acres as per modified estimate.

The expenditure upto end of the previous year was 2.79 lakhs. The actual outlay so far incurred during the III Five-Year Plan was 2.39 lakhs bringing the cumulative total to Rs. 5.18 lakhs up to end of the year.

Kanakanala Project

Kanakanala Project.—The revised estimated cost of the Project was Rs. 75.00 lakhs. The Project envisages the construction of a Reservoir across the stream Kanakanala near Mahapur Village, Sindhnoor Taluk of

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Raichur District. It consists of an earthen dam 2,635 ft. long and 50 ft. high. The length of the left bank channel is 10 miles and the area proposed to be developed was 5,100 acres.

The expenditure upto end of the previous year was Rs. 8.72 lakhs. The actual outlay so far incurred during III Five-Year Plan was Rs. 18.32 lakhs bringing the cumulative expenditure up to end of the year to Rs. 27.04 lakhs.

Nagathana Tank Project

Nagathana Tank Project.—The estimated cost of the project was Rs. 14.42 lakhs. The scheme envisages the construction of an earthen dam across a stream near Nagathana village in Bijapur District. The irrigation is only on right side, and the Right Bank Canal runs for a length of about 4 1/2 miles and the area to be benefited was Rs. 1,600 acres in the scarcity affected villages of Nagathana and Hunshyal of Bijapur Taluk. A potential of 1,422 acres had been created as against which the area developed so far was 300 acres. The expenditure upto end of March 1961 was Rs. 9.88 lakhs. The actual outlay so far incurred during the III Five-Year Plan was Rs. 1.13 lakhs bringing the total to Rs. 11.01 lakhs upto end of the year.

Chickhole Project

Chickhole Project.—The Revised Estimated cost of the project was Rs. 46.50 lakhs. The scheme envisages the construction of a reservoir across Chickhole stream a tributary of river Suvarnavathy to irrigate 3,238 acres, in Chamarajanagar Taluk of Mysore District.

The expenditure up to end of the previous year was Rs. 9.60 lakhs. The outlay so far incurred during the III Five-Year Plan was Rs. 8.17 lakhs bringing the total up to the year to Rs. 17.79 lakhs.

Harngi Reservoir Project

Harangi Reservoir Project.—The Harangi Reservoir envisages the construction of a composite dam across Harangi River (tributary of Cauvery) near Hardur village in Coorg District. The Reservoir will have a live capacity of 12.4 T.M. Cft. and brings under its irrigable command an area of 1,05,000 acres. The estimated cost of the project was Rs. 1,050 lakhs and it was included in the III Five-Year Plan.

Upper Krishna Project.—The Estimated cost of the project was Rs. 5,600.00 lakhs. The river Krishna is the second biggest river in peninsular India having a catchment area of 97,050 sq. miles out of which 45,000 sq. miles lie in Mysore State. In order to utilise the waters of Krishna for giving relief to the famine stricken areas, many irrigation schemes have been proposed out of which the Upper Krishna Project was the biggest. The entire project was proposed to be executed in two stages.

Upper Krishna Project

The first stage was proposed to be started during the III Five-Year Plan to irrigate an area of 5.33 lakhs acres in Bijapur and Gulbarga Districts.

The additional area proposed to be developed in the 2nd stage was 6.67 lakh acres, in Bijapur Gulbarga and Raichur Districts, the grand total being 12.00 lakhs acres. An estimate amounting to Rs. 50.00 lakhs for the preliminary works had been administratively approved by Government and the preliminary works such as construction of buildings, approach roads, etc., had been taken up. An expenditure of Rs. 4.62 lakhs was incurred up to end of the year on this project.

Malaprabha Project.—The estimated cost of the project was Rs. 2,000.00 lakhs. The scheme envisages the construction of a reservoir across Malaprabha River at peacock gorge near Manoli and a right bank canal 120 miles long to irrigate about 3 lakhs acres of land in Belgaum, Dharwar and Bijapur Districts.

Malaprabha Project

The tota! expenditure incurred on the project upto the end of previous year was Rs. 10.86 lakhs and the expenditure incurred, so far during the III Five-Year Plan was Rs. 38.77 lakhs bringing the total expenditure up to end of this year was Rs. 49.63 lakhs.

Hemavathi Reservoir Project;—The estimated cost of the project was Rs. 395.00 lakhs. The scheme envisages the construction of a reservoir across Hemavathi River near Gorur in Hassan District, below the confluence of Hemavathi and Yagachi Rivers to provide Irrigation facilities in the arid areas of Holenarasipur and Channarayapatna Taluks. The project was included in the III Five-Year Plan.

Hemavathi Reservoir Project

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Kambadakala Project

Kambadakada Project.—The estimated cost of the project was Rs. 190.00 lakhs. The scheme envisages the construction of a dam across the Cauvery River at Kambadakada Site. The irrigable land would be 2,500 acres in Coorg District.

Harinahal Project

Harinala Project.—The estimated cost of the project was Rs. 83.41 lakhs The scheme envisages the construction of an earthen dam across Harinala near Tigadi village to impound 700 T.M. Cft. with two canals on Right and Left Banks, to irrigate an area of 10,750 acres. The execution of the project was taken up during the year. Preliminary works such as Staff quarters, approach roads were under progress. The expenditute so far incurred upto the year was Rs. 47 lakhs.

Bijjur Reservoir Project

Bijjur Reservoir Project.—The estimated cost of the project was Rs. 51.80 lakhs. The scheme envisages the construction of an earthen dam across the river Bijur below the confluence of Harithanahole and Santherihole in Kundapur Taluk, South Kanara District. The scheme was proposed to provide irrigation facilities to an extent of 4,000 acres of existing wet lands for growing second crop in addition to an extent of 500 acres for growing a third crop.

Research Stations

Research Stations.—There were two Research Engineering Stations one at Krishnaraja Sagar and the other at Dharwar. The Development of the Research Stations to cope up with the increase demand for research in the evolution of safe and economic structures was taken up during the year.

(iii) Minor Irrigation and Public Health.

Irrigation works—Irrigation works comprise:-(i) Channel Irrigation drawn from anicuts or dams constructed across perinnial rivers (ii) tank irrigation, (iii) Lift irrigation. All the medium and minor works costing Rs. 10,00,000 and less were continued to be under the administrative control of Chief Engineer, (General).

The irrigation works under the control of the Chief Engineer consisted of mainly two categories, *viz.*, (i) medium irrigation and (ii) minor irrigation.

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Finance.

The final grant in respect of Minor Irrigation and Public Health Engineering Works under the administrative control of the Chief Engineer, Irrigation and Public Health for the year 1961-62 stood at Rs. 6,70,42,112 against which the expenditure booked was Rs. 6,35,68,149.

As for Plan Schemes alone, both under Minor irrigation and Public Health Engineering, the total expenditure for the year was Rs. 376.19 lakhs against the original plan provision of Rs. 278.00 lakhs.

Activities and Progress of Irrigation works,

Some medium and all minor irrigation works costing Rs. 10 lakhs and less continued to be under the administrative control of the Chief Engineer, Irrigation and Public Health during the year.

Medium Irrigation.

The Medium Irrigation schemes which were under execution during the previous year 1961-62 have been continued for execution during the year. About 28 medium schemes which come under the control of the Chief Engineer, Irrigation and Public Health, have been provided for in the Budget Estimates of 1961-62, and they were under different stages of execution during the year. An outlay of Rs. 14,23,934 was booked in respect of these projects during the year.

Minor Irrigation.

The following are the important classification under this scheme :—

1. Construction of New Tanks, Anicuts, Pick-ups, Bhandaras, etc.

2. Restoration of tanks and reclamation.

3. Improvements to existing tanks, anicuts.

4. Flood control works.

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The scheme-wise progress secured during the year under the budget heads of development is furnished as follows :—

MINOR IRRIGATION PROGRAMME.

Sl. No.	*Name of Scheme*	1961-62		
		Plan provision	*Budget F.R.A.*	*Expenditure (actual)*
		(Rupees in lakhs)		
Storage Works—				
1.	Constructionof new tanks ..	20-00	26-46	49-01
2.	Restoration of tanks including breached tanks.	96-00	81-22	76-45
3.	Desilting-*cum*-reclamation ..	2-00	.85	0-35
4.	Percolation tanks ..	3-00	2-13	1-60
Diversion Works—				
5.	Construction of anicuts, pick-ups, etc.	20-00	21-82	23-72
6.	Opening feeder channels to existing tanks, etc.	2-00	4-50	5-55
7.	Improvements to anicuts, pick-ups, etc.	4-00	27-04	35-41
Flood Control—				
8.	Flood control works ..	3-00	.54	0-84
9.	Spill-over works ..	30-00	39-58	8-43
	Total ..	180-00	204-14	201-36

Irrigation Cess Fund works.

In Bangalore Circle, the expenditure of Rs. 15,761 was incurred in Bangalore Division and Rs. 11,089 was incurred in Kolar Division during the year. In Mysore Circle, an expenditure to the extent of Rs. 1,25,789 was incurred by the several Divisions during the year. So also in Shimoga Circle, an expenditure to the extent of Rs. 1,82,948 was incurred by the several Divisions during the year undor Irrigation Cess Fund.

Tools and Plant.

The grant and expenditure on Tools and Plant under the several Service Heads controlled by the Chief Engineer, Irrigation and Public Health during the year 1961-62 stood at Rs. 5,43,655 and Rs. 4,39,817 respectively. Machinery of various types were maintained satisfactorily during the year.

Flood Control works.

Provision to the extent of Rs. 1,00,000 under '18 O.R.E.' and Rs. 2,00,000 under '68-A. I.N.E. & D.

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Works' was made in the Budget estimates for the year 61–62 for Flood Control and Drainage. The final grant under the above heads for the year was only Rs. 54 against which the expenditure was Rs. 84.

Minor Irrigation Investigation Units.

The main purpose of forming a separate Minor Irrigation Investigation Unit under the P.W.D. was to explore the possibilities of irrigation potential available in different valleys, suggest all possible proposals for irrigation works so as to take them for execution for increasing food production in the State during the III Five Year Plan and thereafter. Investigation Units have been entrusted with the work of bringing the tank registers upto date so as to have a complete data of the existing irrigation works as it is found that they are not maintained at all in some areas and even if maintained in some places, they do not contain full and correct information.

Thus the work of the Investigation Units is three fold (1) Valley-wise investigation of major projects, (2) Preparation of Projects-minor and major and (3) to bring the Tank Rigisters up-to-date.

Kharland Schemes which are very common in coastal Districts of North Kanara and South Kanara were also being investigated by the Investigation Divisions of Belgaum and Mangalore respectively.

Investigation of Lift-Irrigation Schemes in the State were also taken up by these Investigation Units.

The Public Health Engineering Works related to (i) National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme and (ii) Urban Water Supply and Drainage Works.

National/ Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme.

National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Schemes were meant to provide Protected water supply and sanitation facilities in rural areas of the State. The Central Government bears 50 per cent of the cost as grant-in-aid and the ramaining being met equally by the State Government and the Village Panchayats. During the year an out-lay of Rs. 9.50 lakhs was incurred under "National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme" against which the provision of Rs. 12 lakhs was made.

So far water supply has been serviced in 45 villages and works were nearing complection in 12 villages.

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Urban Wrter Supply and Drainage works.

The Plan provision for Urban Water Supply and Drainage works during the year was 72.00 lakhs. But the actual budget allotment was Rs. 182.56 lakhs and out of which an expenditure of Rs. 165.35 lakhs was incurred during the year. The protected water supply and underground drainage works which were under execution during the II Five Year Plan, were completed and fall into 2 categaries,*viz.*, Centrally sponsered Schemes and State Plan Schemes.

Bangalore City Water Supply.

Bangalore City Water Supply:—Due to rapid industrialisation of the City of Bangalore and its vicinity, further improvement of Water Supply to Bangalore City was necessitated. Accordingly estimates were prepared for Rs. 255.00 lakhs for a total supply of 25 million gallons per day at Bangalore. The Scheme comprises of laying of 36" dia. C.I. Pipe from Chamarajasagar to combined Jewel filters over a length of 16 miles 2 furlongs and allied civil works with two pumping stations one at Thippagondanahalli and the other near Tavarekere, 16 miles from Bangalore -Magadi Road was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 225.00 lakhs.

Bellary Water Supply Scheme.

A special Division with 2 Sub-Divisions was sanctioned for the purpose of executing the work of comprehensive water supply scheme to Bellary Town costing Rs. 87.44 lakhs. This division was also entrusted with the work of Hospet Water Supply Scheme, the estimated cost of work being Rs. 27.03 lakhs and Rs. 88 lakhs for Siruguppa Water Supply Scheme. The entire scheme was financed by Government as loan to Bellary Municipality. A total expenditure of Rs. 49,34,227 and Rs. 7,99,312 was incurred against the above water supply schemes.

(iv) Construction of Hydro-Electric Projects.

The scheme designed, contemplates the construction of two storage Reservoirs, one across the Sharavathi near Linganmakki and the other acorss Talakalale stream which is a tributary to Sharavathi by putting up masonry dams. The water is stored and fed to the generating station as and when required through a water conductor system consisting of the R.C.C. Duct, the Malali Tunnel, the Talakalale Balancing Reservoir, twin pressure tunnels

at Vodenbyle, Surge tanks and Penstocks. The Generating Station will house ten machines with a capacity of 89100 K.W. each in the ultimate stage. Power is also proposed to be generated at the Dam Site with an installed capacity of 60000 K.W., by installing two machines of 30000 K.W. each, at a later date if required.

Estimates.

The estimate for the project for Rs. 39.65 crores as had been sent up to the Central Water and Power Commission for clearance was administratively sanctioned by Government in their order No. PWD 186 ESH 61, dated 15/28th June 1961. The portion pertaining to Civil Engineering Works in the jurisdiction of the Special Chief Engineer amounted to Rs. 2457.00 lakhs.

On account of certain modifications in the design of the Dam on the right side of Linganamakki Dam and the Power Chanel due to technical reasons this estimate was under further revision.

Linganamakki.

Grant and outlay :—Excavation for foundations including the mound portion was completed and handed over to the contractors for construction of Masonry. A total quantity of 76445 units of 100 Cft. of excavation was done during the year bringing the total excavation to 10,59,873 units.

Construction of masonry was in progress in all the sectios except in the river bed portion where the construction was not taken up. A total quantity of 1,10,417 units of 100 Cft. of masonry constructed and 5381 units of cement concrete was laid. Drainage gallery for a length of 1016 Rft. was completed. A total quantity of 38231 units of Surki mortar was ground by the Department and supplied to the contractors.

Rehabilitation.

A total number of 3847 families were affected. So far an extent of 6400 acres of State Forest was released for grant to the expropriated ryots in addition to the available land in Bhadra Project area. 1400 families have so far been allotted land to an extent of 7260 acres. An extent of 991 acres was reserved in Mundagoda Taluk in Karwar District.

Forty Colonies were proposed to be formed for rehabilitating the expropriated ryots and formation of 20 colonies was in progress.

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Excavation for foundations was almost completed and the foundation laid for a length of 1,130 ft. out of the total length of 1315 ft. a total of 5,129 units of 100 cft. excavation was done during the year.

Talukale Dam.

Power Channel.

The construction of R.C.C. Duct along the power channel was awarded to M/s. The Mysore Concrete Construction Co., Private Ltd., and the work was started during the year after the rains. The work of driving R.C.C. Piles for the Duct continued to be in progress.

Tunnels (a) Malali Tunnel.

The quantity of excavation done was 9580 units Concreting of the Tunnel was taken up and for a length of 716 ft. concreting to the full (Trapezoidal.) setion was done. A total quantity of 1558 units of concrete for the lining was laid during the year.

Vodenbyle Pressure Twin Tunnel.

A total quantity of 22668 units was excavated during the year and 876 units of concrete was laid.

Health and Sanitation.

Water supply and Medical facilities were maintained satisfactorily in both staff and labour colonies. There were no eqedimiss during the year in the project area.

Roads and Bridges.

The major work of improving the Jog-Talaguppa Road was under progress. The deviations were completed and the surface was asphalted.

Improvements to Jog-Bhatkal Road for a length of 5 miles were also in progress. The construction of the Seethakatte Bridge across the Sharavathi River was in progress.

Miscellaneous and Conteingencies.

The expenditure on power supply to the project area and maintenance works was debited to this sub-head. supply to all works was maintaind well.

Tool Plant.

The new equipment got for the project during the year consisted of 3 tractors, 13 Tata Mercedese Benz Lorries 3 double drum Sheep—foot rollers and Motors and Pumps.

Workshop at Kargal and the repair shops at Iduvani, Linganamakki and Talakalale attended to the maintenance of the several machinery in use in the project area.

The used equipment got from Bhakra Nangal Project was proposed to be put into order by getting spares and by entrusting the work to reputed firms.

(v) Ports

This is the fifth report on the Administration of the Mysore Ports Department and the first year of the III Five Year Plan. During the year the traffic at the Ports was increased to 32.5 per cent over the traffic during the previous year.

Development of Ports

The annual plan for the year provided an allotment of Rs. 20.95 lakhs for the development of Ports and Rs. 59,400 for thc detailed engineering survey of the proposed I.W.C. Canal from Mangalore to Coondapur, Schemes costing Rs. 36,31,411 were taken up for executing during the year.

Passanger Traffic.

The weekly passenger-*cum* cargo steamer service of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., Bombay continued during the year. The steamers scall at the ports of Malpe, Bhatkal, Kumta and Karwar under the jurisdiction of this Department. 16432 passengers embarked and 25005 passengers disembarked during this year against 24101 passengers embarked and 27885 passengers disembarked during the previous year. The decrease was due to merger of Goa in the Indian Union and opening of Marmagoa Harbour to passenger-steamer traffic.

Port dues Local Lights

The 'Age' lights at Kumta, Honavar and Tadri and oil lights at Karwar, Coondapur and Malpe ports were exhibited throughout the year as usual, The 'Aga' guiding light at Bhatkal was exhibited on steamer days.

Port duss

A total amount of Rs, 79706.11 was collected as Port dues as against Rs, 73,270.49 collected during the previous year. The increase was due to foreign steamers of larger tonnage entering the Ports.

Trade

54,352,921 (57,961,925) metric tons of cargo valued at Rs.1,20,56,592.46 (Rs. 1,66.12,046.75) was imported during the year. The decrease in the imports was mainly due to the diversion of goods by trucks.

4,38704.418 (3,51,815,659) metric tons of cargo valued at Rs. 3,21,66,962.05 (Rs, 2,85,96,634.20) was exported during the year.

A total quantity of iron ore exported through the ports during the year was 3,98,614.73 (2,71,167,358) metric tons and that of manganese ore was 14,581 (1,537 metric tons.

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A sum of Rs. 4,70,208.59 was collected as Landing and Shipping and Storage fees on imports and exports of cargo as against Rs. 3,78,105,98 collected during the previous year. The increase was due to the increase in the export of ores through Karwar, Belekeri, Coondapur and Honavar Ports.

Hydrograhic Survey

The Hydrographic survey of Sharavathy river from Honavar to Geresoppa to ascertain the feasibility of transporting heavy machinery required for the Sharavathi Hydro-electric Project, on behalf of the Chief Engineer, Hydro-Electric Construction Projects, was completed on 31st May 1961.

The Hydrographic Survey of the Port of Coondapur was conducted by the I.N.S. 'Jumna' Survey ship of the Indian Navy during the manths of December, 1961 and January, 1962.

Inland Water Transport Canal from Mangalore to Coondapur.

The Traffic forecast being fair, the Government were pleased to order conducting of a detailed engineering survey of the proposed canal at an estimated cost of Rs. 59,400. The Survey was being conducted by 2 Engineering Sub-Divisions since October 1961 and is nearing completion.

General

A seperate cell was formed in the Mysore Ports Department for the investigation of all the ferries in the State for a period of one year, This work was taken up in February 1962, and was in progress.

(vi) Mysore State Electricity Board.

General

This is the fifth Annual Report of the Mysore State Electricity Board.

Power Generation.

Power generating continued from the three Hydro Electric Power Generators of 188, 200KW capacity at Shimsha, Shivasamudram and Jog and 8221 KW capacity in minor Diesel and Thermal sets at places of intergrated areas.

Production and Sale of Power.

During the year, 1142-67 Millions K.W.H. of power were generated including the T.B. Dam share of 51.60 Millions KWH. Out of the total power available to

the extent of 1142-67 Millions K.W.H. 976.436 Millions K.W.H. were sold to several classes of consumers including a few private licensees in the Grid.

Addition to Consumers

32,607 new consumers under domestic, public lighting and irrigation pump sets were served during the year. The connected load added to the system during the year was 19,547 KW.

Village Electrified

		Number Electrified during the year	*To end of the year* 1962
1.	Population below 5,000 ..	122	4046
2.	,, between 5,000 to 10,000.	5	84
3.	,, between 10,000 to 20,000.	3	38
4.	,, between 20,000 to 50,000.	..	15
5.	,, between 50,000 to 1,00,000.	..	5
6.	,, over 1,00,000	..	5
	Total ..	130	4193

Progress of Pjanning and Construction of New power houses or Transmission Lines

Major Hydro Electric Projects at Sharavathy and Bhadra were carried out by Government and Board has not planned or constructed any new power houses, and was managing with the existing Hydro Electric Stations in Sivasamudra, Shimshapura, Jog and Munirabad and diesel power generation in Coorg North Canara and Hyderabad Area.

Profit and Loss under Revenue

A gross revenue of 658.63 lakhs was earned through sale of power and micsellaneous receipts like rents on buildings, sale of scrap, interest on invesments,etc., An expenditure of Rs. 639.70 lakhs was incurred during the year, resulting in a net profit of Rs. 18.93 lakhs.

Capital Account

The assets of the Board at the end of the year increased to Rs. 4645 lakhs which included a capital expenditure of Rs. 344.33 lakhs classified under main headings incurred during the year and the liability of the

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integrated areas not so far been declared but adopted for financial purposes.

Development of Progress achieved in respect of III Five Year Plan, Physical and Financial stands

(a) *Physical*	*Target planned 1961–66 (five year period)*	*Achieved to end of 1961-1962*
(1) Rural Electrification ..	700	116
(2) Transmission lines in Miles ..	2123	253
(3) Step down stations and extensions and improvements to distribution plant and system.	65	2
(4) Frequency conversion scheme ..	*(Frequency conversion works).	
(5) Power supply to Irrigation pumps	8000	2636

* Conversion in Ramanagar, Channapatna, Gudibanda and Bagepalli completed. Conversion works at K.R.Pura is in good progress. It is proposed under the scheme to convert 25 cys. to 50 cys. through out the State except K. G. F. Mining area.

(*b*) Financial Progress achieved in respect of the Schemes in the III Five Year Plan, to end of the Year stands as follows :—

Sl. No.	*Name of scheme*	*Planned provision 1961-1966 (five year period in lakhs III Five year Plan*	*Expenditure during the year (in lakhs)*	*To end of 1961–62 (in lakhs)*
1.	Rural electrification	425	37.21	37.21
2.	Step down stations and Extension and Improvements to distribution plant system.	300	43.95	43.95
3.	Transmission lines ..	422	73.35	73.35
4.	Frequency conversion scheme.	30	5.69	5.69
	Total ..	1177	160.20	160.20

Agriculture and Community Development.—			
Extension of power lines for lift irrigation.	375	85.49	85.49
Total ..	1552	245.69	245.69

Other works undertaken during the year were (1) Extension of Transmission lines ; and (2) Rural Electrification of 130 villages.

Frequency conversion scheme

F.C.S. works in Ramanagaram, Channapatna, Gudibanda, Bagepalli were completed. Conversion work in Kanakapura area was in progress. A capital outlay of 5.69 lakhs had been incurred.

Power supply to irrigation pumps

Power lines were extended to service 2636 I.P. sets during the year at a cost of 85.49 lakhs. The total number of irrigation pump sets serviced during the III Plan period were 2636 against the target of 8000 during III Plan period.

Welfare Scheme

The Board continued to maintain two High Schools at Jog and Sivasamudram and the middle school at Hirebhasgar with its own resources. The Government Educational Department maintained Middle Schools at Jog, Sivasamudram and Shimshapura and the three primary schools in all these places as well as in Bhadravathi, Kanakapura and K.G.F. colonies.

Three well equipped Hospitals at Jog, Sivasamudram and Shimshapura were also maintained at the cost of the Board and weekly visiting medical facilities at several camps were also continued and have accepted reimbursement of medical and hospital charges to its employees according to the privileges extended to Government servants by the State Government, besides veterniary services to the cattle population at Jog.

E.S.I. Scheme was introduced in Bangalore, Mangalore, Mysore, Hubli and Dhandeli. Concessional residential accommodation was continued. Free quota of power with a different scale prescribed for non-gazetted Officers residing in private houses and those in official quarters was introduced against free lighting for Non-Gazetted Staff and free power to those residing in Boards' Quarters. Contribution to Mysore Iron and Steel Works for Anti-Malarial operations and for maintenance of High School was continued during the year.

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(ix) Government Flying Training School, Bangalore.

Object

The Flying Training School is concerned mainly with the training of young men of the State in particular and others in general in flying upto "A" licence standard and creating airmindedness among the people of the State by conducting Joy Flights in different areas of the State.

Subsidy Agseement

The Government of India have sanctioned subsidy and flying subvention at the following rates during the year :—

(1) Fixed Subsidy .. Rs. 40,000 per annum

(2) Flying Subvention.

(*a*) at Rs. 50 per hour in respect of flying imparted to trainees who are Matriculates and are below 28 years of age.

(*b*) at Rs. 35 per hour in respect of flying imparted to trainees who are either Non-Matriculates or 28 years of age and above.

(*c*) at Rs. 35 per hour in respect of flying hours imparted to Cadets of N.C.C. Air Wing.

(*d*) at Rs. 60 per hour in respect of hours imparted to Government of India Scholars who were selected under the Government of India Scholarship Scheme.

(*e*) at Rs. 50 per hour in respect of hours imparted to the personnel of I.A.F. and Civil Aviation Department who desire to undergo flying training.

During the year, the Institution received Rs. 1,09,418.74 (Rs. 93,119.19) as financial assistance from the Government of India, based on the actual number of hours flown.

The total income to the Institution during the year from Myosre Government was Rs. 15,152.08 (Rs. 12,442.50).

The total income of the Institution during the year from several *aspects* was Rs. 1,56,991 (Rs. 1,35,177.43).

N.C.C. Cadets

The Training of the Cadets of the N.C.C. Air Wing commenced in the month of April 1961. During the year, Training was continued to the 21(5) cadets,

who were admitted during the previous year 1960–61 for advanced training. Out of these 21 Cadets, seven candidates did not report for flying: one trainee completed the training and secured "A" Licence, four trainees completed flying tests and the remaining 9 candidates could not completes the training.

In addition to this, 18 new cadets belonging to the N.C.C. Air Wing were admitted in September 1961 and also two trainees were admitted during January 1962 for advanced training. Of the two, one completed the training and obtained the "A" Licence during the year and the other discontinued.

Scholarships

During the year the Government of India had sanctioned four Scholarships to the Institution. The rate of subvention paid to the Institution was at Rs. 60 per hour of flying done by each scholar.

Training on payment bnsis

There were nine candidates on the rolls at the beginning of the year. Eight (five) more candidates were admitted during the year. Of these 13 (14) candidates, 5(3) candidates completed their training during the year, 4 (6) were discontinued and the training of 4(5) candidates was continued during the next year.

Hobby Flyers

In addition to several category of trainees 15 (12) hobby flyers, who were in possession of "A" Licences had flown during the year.

Finance

During the year, 2031(1125) passengers were given joy flights at Bangalore and Mysore, for a total number of 123.20 (84–30) hours earning an income of Rs. 12,904 (Rs. 6,882).

Accidents

The total income and expenditure during the year were Rs. 1,56,991.00 (Rs. 1,35,177.43) and Rs. 2,03,918 .57 (Rs. 1,94,947.62), respectively. The excess of expenditure over the income was Rs. 46,927.57 (Rs. 59, 770.19).

There were no accidentas during the year.

CHAPTER XII

TRANSPORT.

(i) The Mysore State Road Transport Corporation.

Introduction.

The State Transport which was being administerd as a Department of the Government of Mysore was converted into a Corporation under Section 3 of the Road Transport Corporation Act 1950, with effect from 1st August 1961 and which was named as "The Mysore State Road Transport Corporation". The Corporation consists of 10 members—7 officials and 3 non-officials including the Chairman and Vice-Chairman. The Corporation was established for the entire State of Mysore by the Government.

Though the Mysore State Road Transport Corporation was established on 1st August 1961 this report presents the activities of the State Transport for the full financial year 1961–62 and stands as first Annual Administration Report of the M.S.R.T. Corporttion.

Administrative Set up.

The General Administrative set up of the M.S.R.T. Corporation contineued to be same as in the previous year. During the year the number of operating Divisions rose to 8 as follows :

1 B.T.S., 2. Bangalore, 3. Gulbarga, 4. Bijapur.

5 Belgaum, 6. Hubli, 7. Hassan and and 8. Mysore.

Staff position

At the end of the year the total Staff strength of the Corporation stood at 11, 752 as follows :—

TABLE—1.

	Category	*As on* 31–3–1961	*As on* 31–3–1962
1.	Class I Officers ..	12	13
2.	Class II Officer ..	68	80
3.	Class III Officers :		
	(*a*) Administrative ..	1,619	1,962
	(*b*) Traffic Supervisory ..	551	675
	(*c*) Drivers and Conductors	4,110	5,049
	(*d*) Workshop and Maintenance	1,423	1,576
4.	Class IV Staff ;		
	(*a*) Maintenance ..	1,280	1,718
	(*b*) Others ..	455	679
	Total ..	9,518	11,752

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Expansions.

During the year two major Schemes of nationlisation in Hassan and Mysore Pockets were implemented. Besides, a few routes were taken over in the other existing Divisions also. The total number of routes operated during the year was 1301 with a route mileage of 44,654. Of these 236 routes added, 160 were due to extension of Nationalisation of Hassan and Mysore Pockets.

Training Schemes and Facilities Provided.

The training facilities previously provided were continued dutring the year.

Twelve employees were deputed for Specialisation training in out-side Oraganisations *i.e.*, with the leading automobile and other organisation in India.

Incentive Scheme and Rewards.

The individual worker's incentive scheme continued to be in force in the three Divisions of Hubli, Belgaum and Bijapur. A total number of 109 Drivers and 109 Conductions were awarded cash prize of Rs. 15 each for efficiency and good attendance. Besides, three Head Artisans of Regional Workshops, Bangalore granted a special cash reward of Rs. 25 each for meritorious service. One Traffic Inspector, one Traffic Controller and one Conductor of the Hubli Division awarded reward of Rs. 15 each for honesty.

Dismissals and Discharges.

The number of employees discharged and dismissed for various offences and defaults during the year was 326 as follows.—

Category	*Discharged*	*Dismissed*	*Total*
1. Officers ..	..	..	..
2. Class III Officials	6	14	20
3. Class IV Staff ..	3	15	18
4. Drivers ..	5	13	18
5. Conductors ..	44	226	270
Total ..	58	268	326

Regularity and Brakedowns.

Percentage regularity of departures was 87.37 in 1961–62 as against 83.50 in the previous year. The percentage regularity of arrivals has also increased to 81.99 in 1961–62 from 80.23 in the previous year. The rate of brakedowns per 10,000 miles, has, increased to 2.00 in 1961–62 from 1-80 in 1960–61. The rate of accidents per lakh miles, however, came down to 1.15 in 1961–62 from 1.44 in 1960–61.

Progress of operations.

The number of scheduled buses rose to 1311 with the addition of 271 schedules during the year; representing an increase by 26.1%. The daily scheduled mileage increased to 1,60,630 at the end of the year, from 1,31,876 at the beginning of the year. The rise in the number of buses put on road was 9.6%. The average carrying capacity of the fleet increased by 2.0% With the increased buses on road and increased pay load, the State Transport was able to cater to an increased public demand. The total number of passengers carried during 1961–62 was 15.89 crores as against 14.82 c r ı (ıg the perious year, recording an increase of 7.3%. The increasc in the service mileage during the same period was 6.3% the total service mileage operated during the year being 502.56 lakhs compared to 472.73 lakhs in the previous year. There was a slight improvement in the percentage of buses on road to the total Divisional fleet from 75.0% t 75.4% while the average mileage per bus on road recorded a slight fall from 127.5 miles to 123.6 miles during the period. The average daily income per bus on road increased from Rs. 159 in 1960–61 to Rs. 161 in the year.

On liberation of Goa a new service connecting Panjim with Belgaum was started during the year. Operation of De-lux Luxury Services was introduced on 4 more routes, rising such services to 8.

Fleet position

Auto Engineering and Stores.—At the beginning of the year, the organisation had a fleet of 1598 passenger Buses. In addition, 56 buses were awaiting registration and 122 chasses were under various stages of body building. During the year 419 new chasses were received. Bodies were completed on a total number of 345 chasses. Out of these 297 bodies were constructed by outside firms and 48 bodies were constructed by the two Regional Workshops of the State Transport. Besides, 355 new vehicles were added to the fleet during the year. Thus, at the end of the year the total strength of the fleet owned by the Corporation was 1,792. In addition, 47 buses were awaited registeration and 195 chasses were under various stsges of body building.

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The production in the Regional Workshops, Hubli for the last two years was as follows :—

Progress of Production—R W S Hubli

Item of work	Actual Production in Nos			
	1960-61		1961-62	
	Govt period	Corpn period	Complete year	
I NewBus Bodies Built—				
(a) Completed during the year	40	12	10	22
(b) Work in progress at the end of the year	10	15	5	5
II Vehicles Reconditioned:—				
(a) Sedons ..	42	2	2	4
(b) Leylands ..	10	1	2	3
(c) T M Benz ..	14	13	77	90
(d) Austins ..	6	1	..	1
(e) C. F. Tailers ..	8	3	9	12
(f) Miscellaneous ..	..	2	2	4
Total ..	80	22	92	114
III Engines Reconditioned				
(a) P 6 Engines ..	182	..	..	200
(b) P 4 Engines ..	28	..	..	28
(c) T M Benz Engines ..	40	..	..	168
(d) Others ..	5	..	..	..
Total ..	255	80	316	396
IV Assemblies Reconditioned:				
(1) Gear Box ..	62	5	55	60
(2) Starter ..	286	101	283	384
(3) Dynamo ..	215	83	187	270
(4) Radiator ..	31	16	70	86
(5) Differentail Housing	..	..	..	..
(6) Servo units ..	37	7	59	66
(7) Steering ..	38	..	57	57
(8) Rear Axel Housing ..	27	7	31	38
(9) Fuel Injection Pumps	511	184	520	704
(10) Automiser ..	5115	1192	5274	6466
(11) Automiser Nozles ..	50	..	..	..
(12) Front Axel ..	37	..	64	64
(13) Rear Axle ..	48	9	55	64
(14) Batteries ..	129	..	19	19

Regional Workshops, Hubli.

The production in the Regional Workshops, Bangalore, for the last two years was as follows :—

Progress of Production—R.W.S. Bangalore.

	Actual Production			
	1960-61		1961-62	
	Gov. period	*Corpn. period*		*Complete year*
I. New Bus Bodies Built—				
(*a*) Completed during the year	41	23+1*	3	26+1*
(*b*) Work in progress at the end year	23	3	4	4
II. Vehicles Reconditioned ..	52	7	39	46
III. Enginees Reconditioned ..	115	97	269	366
IX. Other Assemblies Reconditioned				
(1) Gear Boxes ..	2	3	31	34
(2) Starter ..	42	22	98	120
(3) Dynamo ..	40	23	94	117
(4) Radiator ..	22	9	19	28
(5) Differential ..	4	..	..	..
(6) Servo units ..	4	1	17	18
(7) Steering ..	..	..	31	31
(8) Rear axel housing ..	..	..	..	..
(9) Fuel Injection Pumps ..	159	194	528	722
(10) Automisers Nozzles ..	138	459	1955	2414
(11) Front Axiler ..	6	10	30	40
(12) Rear Axler ..	4	5	25	30
(13) Batteries ..	371	458	1021	1479

*Lambretta.

Stores and Purchases

During ths year, 3491 purchase orders were placed and 176 enquiries/tenders were issued calling for quotations for supply of Stores meterials. The total value of the purchases was Rs. 415·81 lakhs.

Civil Engineering Works.

At the end of the year, the total value of the land under the ownership of the Corporation was booked at Rs 23·38 lakhs.

The total expenditure on Capital works during the year was Rs. 25.58 lakhs (Rs. 26.30 lakhs).

Impartant Civil Works

The work of construction of the Regional Workshops at Hubli, was completed at a cost of Rs. 23 lakhs, and the workshop started functioning in its new premises from May 1961. The Central Offiees of the Corporation at Bangalore, which was housed in a rented premises, was shifted to the newly constructed Administrative Building at Shantinagar, in September 1961. The Bus stations at Gulbarga, Shahapur, Bagalkot, Jamkhandi

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and Belgaum were completed and commissioned into service during the year. The depots at Mysore and Kolar were also completed.

Finance

Capital.

The Corporation started with a total capital investment of Rs. 914.91 lakhs, made up of Rs. 829.91 lakhs contributed by the State Government and Rs. 85.00 lakhs contributed by the Union Government. With the addition of Rs. 167.33 lakhs—Rs. 1.33 lakhs received aom the State Government and Rs. 166.00 lakhs received rrom the Union Government the total capital on 31st March 1962 was Rs. 1082.24 lakhs.

Financial Results.

The gross revenue receipts during the year was Rs. 726.20 (641.52) lakhs recording an increase of 13.2 per cent. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 667.12 (Rs. 573.66) lakhs. The net profit for the year was Rs. 59.08 lakhs.

The revenue per bus mile showed an improvement from 135.7 nP. in 1960-61 to 144.5 nP. in 1961-62. During the same year the rate of expenditure increased from 121.3 nP. per bus mile to 132.7 nP. per bus mile. The increase in the rate of expenditure was attributable mainly to the new levy of passenger tax at the rate of 10 per cent of the fares collected, the increase in the rate of interest charge on capital from 5 per cent, to 6 per cent and a higher expenditure on reconditioning charges at the Regional Workshops, which contributed to a total increase of 8.9 nP. per mile in the cost of operations. The passenger Tax, which was introduced from 1st October 1961, was paid from out of the revenues of the Corporation, without having recourse to an increase in the fair structure during the year.

The net profits of the Mysore Government Road Transport Department for the previous year 1960-61 was Rs. 67.86 lakhs. This fail in the net profits during the current year was due to the increased burden of Passenger tax and other expenditure referred to above. The net surplus for the Corporation period only, works out to 0.60 per cent to the capital at charge, while the net surplus for the entire year 1961-62 works out to 5.46 per cent to the capital at charge, as against 8.60 per cent for 1960-61.

The year saw a perceptible improvement in the working of the Corporation. At the end of the year it could be said with confidence that the future is one of promise and progrses. Conclusion.

(*ii*) Motor Vehicles Department

The Motor Vehicles Department which was set up by Government as per Government Order No. T-6811-6865/RT/53-54-10, dated 3rd March 1955 continued to administer the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (Central Act IV of 1939) and the rules issued thereunder as were in force in the integrated areas consequent on the re-organisation of States and the Mysore Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1957 and the rules issued thereunder which came into force as a uniform enactment on taxation on motor vehicles from 1st January 1958. Introduction.

An important event was the passing of the Mysore Motor Vehicles (Taxation on Passangers and Goods) Act 1961 which came into force from 1st October 1961 according to which tax on passengers and goods carried in stage carriages and Goods Vehicles respectively is being collected by the State.

Traffic was controlled by the Police and the Motor Vehicles Departments throughout the State. Traffic Control.

A total number of 23,916 (36,994) driving licences were either issued or renewed during the year, out of which 6,899 (15,702) relate to those authorised to drive as paid employees. A sum of Rs. 3,17,979–41 (Rs. 4,41,230–06 nP.) was collected during the year towards driving licences fees. Issue of driving Licences.

During the year 8672 (8267) conductors certifactes were issued or renewed. Conductors Certificates.

During the year 7,170 (6,382) Motor Vehicles of different categories were registered and re-registered. A sum of Rs. 1,28,183.95 (Rs. 1,10,660–08 nP.) was realised towards the registration fees. A sum of Rs. 2,78,306-00 was collected towards 18,881 fitness certificates issued. Registration of Motor vehicles.

There were 2,914 routes in the State during the year. A sum of Rs. 2,62,515.15 (Rs. 2,71,250.69) was collected as permit fees. Control ot Transport Vehicles.

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Compulsory Insurance.

Possession of Insurance Certificate by owners of Motor Vehicles was being insisted upon and the same was checked at the time of issue of licences.

Offinces end Accidents.

During the year the total number of convictions under the I.P.C. in relation to motor vehivcles offences was 1,382 (1,387). Out of which 265 cases related to reckless injuries punishable.

Taxation Act and Ruics.

The Regional Transport Offices who were made licensing Officers were continued to be the licensing Officers during the year.

Taxes were levied during the year on stage carriages, contract carriages, private and public carriages, cars, etc., according to the schedule of taxes prescribed under the Act.

The total motor vehicles taxes collected under all heads amounted to Rs. 4,59,19,224.91 (Rs. 3,57,76,016. 41 thus showing an increase in revenue of Rs. 1,01,43,208.50 (Rs. 44,84,751) during the year.

Licensing Authority in respect of fleet owners as per taxation Act, 1957, was the Transport Commissioner for assessment of the tax and issue of tax licenses in respect of the vehicles belong to fleet oweners.

The Mysore Motor Vehicles (Taxation on Passenger and Goods) Act, 1961 and Rules came into force from 1st October 1961.

An amount of Rs. 64,08,551.63 was collected during the year 1961-62.

The number of vehicles owned by fleet owners and assessed tax during the year as follows :—

Fleet Owners	*No. of Vehicles*	*Amount Assessed*	*Remarks*
		Rs. nP.	
1. Govt. Road Transport Department.	1,633	80,65,638 00	
2. Hindustan Aircraft. Ltd.	164	5,63,615 40	
3. Electricity Board ..	145	2,56,750 20	
Total ..	1,942	88,77,003 60	

Inter-State Agreement.

The Inter-State Agreements which were finalised in the previous years between Mysore and Maharashtra, Mysore and Kerala, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh and Mysore and Madras, continued to be in force during the year also. As a consequence of these agreements the issue of permit on Inter-State routes and flow of inter-state traffic especially goods vehicles traffic has been liberalised. During the year the quota between Mysore and Madras was enhanced from 300 to 500. The quota between Maharashtra and Mysore was increased from 300 to 600. The quota of public carriers permits of Mysore agreed to be countersigned by other States were distributed to the Regional Trsnsport Authorities of Mysore State according to need.

Operation of Stage carriage

The number of permits for countersignature recommended by neighbouring States in respect of goods vehicles to ply on Inter-State routes till the end of year 1961–62 is as noted below :—

1.	By Andhra Pradesh	..	374
2.	By Madras	..	320
3.	By Kerala	..	209
4.	By Maharashtra	..	584

The number of permits recommended for conuter-signature in respect of goods vehicles of Mysore to ply on Inter-State routes till the end of the year 1961–62.

1.	To Andhra Pradesh	..	347
2.	To Madras	..	368
3.	To Kerala	..	218
4.	Maharashtra	..	372

Disposals of appeals and revisions.

There were 917 (1,258) appeals for disposal during the year of which 310 (680) appeals were of previous year. Of these 785 (948) appeals were disposed of during the year, leaving 132 (310) appeals pending at the close of the year. Similarly there were 222 (490) Revision appeals for disposal including 89 (353), of previous year out of the 222 revision appeals 198 (401) revisions were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 24 (89) at the close of the year.

Unions and Associations.

There ware 14 Unions of Motor Transport Workers which ventilated their grievances to Labour Officers appointed by the Government.

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Owners of Transport Vehicles have formed their own Associations throughout the State to safeguard their interests. There were 25 Associations active during the year.

Mysore State Transport Advisory Committee.

The Mysore State Transoport Advisory Committee was set up with the Hon'ble Chief Minister as Chairman and the Commissioner for Transport as the Secretary. The decision was taken at the meeting held on 20th January 1961 were implemented wherever possible.

Pucca permits to transport vehicles.

Regular permits for public carriers were liberally issued to ply on Inter-regional routes. During the year 1961-62, 5,695 pucca permits were in force. Also, permits for private carriers were liberally issued and restrictions in the area of operation was generally not imposed. 1,343 pucca permits in respect of private carriers were in force during the year. 2,175 pucca permits in respect of stage carriages were in force during the year. 1,061 pucca permits in respect of Contract carriages were in force during the year 1961-62.

General.

With a view to introduce a uniform set of Motor Vehicles Rules, the several rules in force in the five integrated areas have been consolidated and the new draft Motor Vehicles Rules were published in the Mysore *Gazette* dated 28th September 1961.

CHAPTER XIII

SOCIAL SERVICES AND WELFARE

(i) Social Welfare.

During the year, a sum of Rs. 12,14,700 was spent on Government of India Scholarships as below :—

	Rs.	
(i) Scheduled Castes ..	5,04,100	
(iii) Scheduled Tribes ..	7,500	
(iii) Other Backward Classes	7,03,100	(The entire expenditure was borne by the G. O. I.).
	12,14,700	

Scheduled Castes.

Education.—A total sum of Rs. 28,82,800 was provided during the year under various schemes, *e.g.* (*a*) award of merit scholarships in Middle and High Schools ; (*b*) supply of slates, books and pencils ; (*c*) starting of Hostels for boys and girls ; (*d*) increasing the strength of Boarders in the existing hostels and grant-in-aid to private hostels ; (*e*) starting of Women Welfare Centres, etc. An amount of Rs. 21,30,488.54 was actually spent out of the above provision.

Economic Uplift.

This included schemes like supply of plough bullocks, sewing machines, milch cows, opening of tailoring centres and sanction of subsidy for poultry farming, etc. Out of an an amount of Rs. 9,30,000 provided for these schemes, an amount of Rs. 7,20,544.94 was actually spent.

Health, Housing and other Schemes.

Under this head, schemes for acquisition of house sites, sinking of drinking water wells, construction of community centres, etc., were included. Out of a total amount of Rs. 10,57,600 provided for this purpose, an amount of Rs. 8,03,253.40 was actually spent.

General.

The Untouchability (offences) Act, 1955 (Central Act) is in force in the entire State. During the year out of 92 cases registered by the police, 85 cases were actually challanged. Of these, 36 cases were pending before the courts at the close of the year. Out of the remaining 49 cases, 19 ended in conviction, 14 were compounded and 16 were acquitted.

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Education.—Schemes under education included starting of Ashram (Residential) Schools, starting construction of Hostels, award of scholarships, etc. Out of an amount of Rs. 2,16,102 provided for this purpose, an amount of Rs. 91,102.203 was actually spent. The short fall in expenditure was mainly under item construction of hostel buildings.

Scheduled Tribes.

Economic Uplift.

This included aid to agriculturist, organising of forest labour co-operatives and development of cottage industries. Out of the provision of Rs. 73,775 made for this purpose, an amount of Rs. 71,983.02 was spent.

Health, Housing and other Schemes.

These included schemes for construction of houses, sinking of drinking water wells, construction of approach roads, commiunity centres, opening of grain-golas, etc. Out of the total provision of Rs. 3,35,123 an expenditure of Rs. 2,59,280.99 was actually incurred.

Denoted Tribes.

Out of a total provision of Rs. 4,25,750 provided for (i) Education (starting of residential schools and award of scholarships, etc.) (ii) Economic Uplift (supply of bullocks and Development of crafts) and (iii) Health and other Schemes (construction of houses and sinking of drinking wells, etc.) an actually expenditure of Rs. 3,03,743.30 was incurred.

Nomadic and Semi-Nomadi Tribes.

Out of a total provision of Rs. 2,89,900 made under (i) Education, (ii) Economic Uplift, (iii) Health, Housing and other schemes, an amount of Rs. 2,12,727.36 was actually spent.

Other Backward Classes.

Schemes for this section of the community were limited to education only. Out of a total provision of Rs. 2,20,000 an amount of Rs. 2,01,022.53 was spent on grant-in-aid to Hostels and Scholarships to students in Middle and High Schools, etc.

Centrally sponsored Schemes.

(*a*) *Scheduled Castes.*—These schemes were mainly for the Welfare of the sweepers and scavengers. The schemes included were : (i) Eradicating the practice of carrying night-soil, as head-loads by replacing wheel barrows and hand-carts ; (ii) Assistance to municipalities for construction of quarters for sweepers and scavengers ; and (iii) Acquisitin of house sites for sweepers and scavengers. Out of the total provision of Rs. 1,83,000 made during the year an amount of Rs. 1,64,559.22 was spent.

Out of Rs. 3,45,000 provided during the year an amount of Rs. 2,41,537.43 was spent. The schemes included were starting of residential schools, craft centres for girls, supply of bullocks, poultry, milch cows, seeds and manure reclamation of land, organising, craft co-operatives, etc. Denotified Tribes.

The working of the Department was generally satisfactory. Conclusion.

(ii) Community Development Programme

During the year 31 fresh blocks were allotted for pre-extension work. Twenty four pre-extension blocks of 1960-61 series were upgraded to stage I and 20 Blocks were converted into stage II. There were in all 220 block units in the State. The total number of villages converted by the Community Development Programme was 22,415 with population of 150.00 lakhs.

Top priority was given to Agricultural Programme during the year. 1,86,836 maunds of improved seeds. 27,18,539 fertilisers and manures and 27,103 improved implements were distributed to the Agriculturists. 1,00,995 Agriculture Demonstrations were held in the ryots' fields. 61,268 new compost pits were dug and 7992 ebs. of Chemiacl pesticides were distributed. 1,91,105 acres of land were brought under Japanese method of cultivatioon. Agriculture.

During the year 1,859 improved animals like bulls, rams, etc. 20,864 improved birds were supplied. 1,86,557 animals were castrated and 28,249 animals were artifically inseminated. Animal Husbandry.

During the year an overall expenditure of Rs. 15.09 lakhs was incurred under the heads of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.

The achievements under the programme during the year were 7,454 Katcha and Pucca wells. 122 tanks, 523¼ miles of channel were constructed and 716 tanks, 675 wells and 156¾ miles of channels were repaired. 43,585 acres of lands were reclaimed and 62,768 acres of land were bunded. The total expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 8.15 lakhs . The responsibility for Irrigation.

SOCIAL SERVICES AND WELFARE

the construction, repairs and maintenance of minor irrigation works costing Rs. 10,000 or less have been entrusted to the Taluk Boards and Village Panchayats.

Health and Sanitation.

During the year, 40 Primary Health Centres were started, 2,310 drinking water wells, 4,083 rural latrines, 1,09,334 yards of pucca drains and 22,309 soakage pits were constructed. 1,27,769 yards of village lanes paved and 137 hand pumps were installed. With a view to encouraging adoption of sanitary type of latrines in rural areas, payment of subsidy to the extent of 1/3 of the cost of the latrines of Rs. 5 whichever is less, has been permitted. An amount of Rs. 29.86 lakhs was spent under the programme.

Education.

During the year, Construction, maintenance and repairs to Primary School building was one of the obligatory functions of the Taluk Boards and consequently the pattern of financial assistance from Block funds has been changed and has been fixed at Rs. 1,000 per class room uniformly. A decision was also taken during the year to extend financial assistance from Block funds to deserving private educational institutions also. A total sum of Rs. 18.89 lakhs was spent under the programme during the year.

Social Education,

During the year 1,495 Adult Literacy Centres were started and about 23,739 adults, both men and women, were made literate. 2 Youth Clubs were started with a membership of 45,209 and 326 Farmers Unions were started with a membership of 5,210. 644 Mahila Mandals' Samithis with a membership of 13,776 were started. A sum of Rs.18.76 lakhs was spent during the year.

Communication.

During the year 7170 furlongs of katcha roads and 1069 culverts were constructed. 10,958 furlongs of existing katcha roads and 325 culverts were repaired and improved. An amount of Rs. 13.94 lakhs was spent during the year.

Rural Arts and Crafts.

During the year 2,738 Ambar Charkas 3,049 Bee-hive boxes and 1,029 Sewing Macheins were distributed. Besides, 202 tannery pits and 101 blazing centres were started. Improved tools and implements worth Rs. 1,16,333 and 61,328 were distributed to Village Black-

smiths and Carpenters respectively. The total expenditure incurred under the programme during the year amounted to Rs. 17.12 lakhs.

Housing. During the year a sum of Rs. 17.64 lakhs has been spent under this programme.

General. The expenditure under the Commnuity Development Programme duing the year was Rs. 278.88 lakhs against the provision of Rs. 256.48 lakhs. The people's contribution in the shape of cash only amounts to Rs. 31,74,782.

During the year a sum of Rs. 173.22 lakhs have been received as Central assistance from the Government of India in the form of " Grants and Loans " under the Community Development Programme ".

Gramasevaks' Training Centres and Home Science Wings

146 Gramasevaks received training in the Refresher Course which was arranged at the G.T.C., Mandya. A new Refresher Wing training the Gramsevaks was established during the year, at the G.T.C., Dharwar and 30 Gramasevaks were trained in the new wing.

The three Home Science Wings, one each at the G.T.Cs., Mandya, Dharwar and Gangavati continued to function during the year.

(iii) Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen.

Land Colonisation Scheme for Settlement of Ex-Servicemen at Ratnapura Colony, Hunsur—The total strength of the persons selected as Ex-Servicemen from the introduction of the Scheme was 354 including 44 persons selected during the year. Out of 354 persons, only 189 persons joined the colony by the end of the year.

SOCIAL SERVICES AND WELFARE

Amenities provided to the settlers in the Colony were as follows :—

		Dry	*Wet*
		Rs.	Rs.
1.	Reclamation charges paid to settlers.	2,450	2,880
2.	Loans for bullock to 18 settles ..	4,500	..
3.	Loans for carts to 18 settlers ..	1,800	..
4.	Health and Sanitation ..	575 (Contribution to the doctor and Veterinary Inspector).	
5.	Recreation facilities ..	37.10 (newspaper contribution).	
6.	Survey ..	3,532.75	..
7.	Compensation to lands acquired for colonies.	540.00	..

Irrigation and Agriculture.

An extent of 1,560 acres of land was brought under cultivation as against the extent of 1,920 acres of land granted to the selected Ex-Servicemen settlers under the Scheme. The principal crops grown in the colony were Paddy, Tobacco, Caster, Ragi, Cotton and Chillies, etc.

(iv) Nirashrithara Parihara Kendra, (Beggar Relief Scheme).

The Prohibition of Beggary Act (Act of XXXIII of 1944), continued to be in force within the limits of the Corporation of the City of Bangalore during the year.

Activities of the Receiving Centre.

The Seperate Receiving Centre which was established in the Corporation buildings at the Kalasipalyam Bus Stand in the City continued there during the year also. 2108 (3705) beggars were arrested in the limits of the Corporation of the City of Bangalore during the year. There were 6 beggars in the Centre at the beginning of the year.

Out of the 2,108 (2,096) beggars, 1,396 being the first offenders were released by the Receiving Officer after conducting a detailed enquiry and the beggars Promised to give up the habit of begging.

Seven Hundred and Eighteen beggars were produced before the IInd City Magistrate who after holding summary enquiry released 140 (616) and 562 (996) beggars were detained and transferred to the Relief Centre. Six beggars escaped from Receiving Centre and Eight were admitted to the Hospital. At the close of the year there were no beggars in the Receiving Centre.

Activities of the Relief Centre.

During the year the total number of beggars detained and maintained in the Kendra was 936 (1377). Of these 91 (93) beggars were discharged by the Magistrate on surety of their relatives and 124 beggars were released after recovery of maintenance charges amonunting to Rs. 979-45 as per orders of the court. The Superintendent released 10 beggars on parole on the assurance given by the beggars that they would not resort to begging again but live by honourable means. 470 (242) beggars were released after expiry of the detention time fixed by the Court.

During the year 38 (108) beggars suffering from various diseases who could not be treated in the Kendra Dispensary for want of adequate medical and nursing facilities were admitted to the various hospitals in the city.

During the year 117 (111) beggars escaped from the Relief Centre and 12 (13) died in the Relief Centre. At the close of the year there were 74 inmates in the relief Centre.

Cottage Industries

During the year in the Tailoring Section 12 boys continued to receive training. As many as 740 (3455) garments of various types required for the use of the inmates and the staff of the Kendra was stiched by the trainees. Besides this, private work of the staff of the Kendra was also undertaken on orders. The total realisation on account of this amounted to Rs. 545-33 (Rs. 372-71).

During the year in the Binding Section 30 boys in average were under training and 15,900 file boards, 2,32,000 book label pastings, 42,500 file covers, 93,300 Election covers and 12,665 Registration books were manufactured.

SOCIAL SERVICES AND WELFARE

Sheep Farm.

There were 23 Eves, 11 Rams and 7 Lambs at the beginning of the year. During the year 17 lambs were born and one Bannur Ram was received from Hesaraghatta Farm for breeding purpose. Out of the total of 59, one eve, 2 lambs died, leaving a balance of 56 at the end of the year.

Carpentry Section.

This Section continued to function during the year. On an average 8 boys received training in this Section.

Agriculture and Gardening.

About 124 acres of cultivable land was attached to the Kendra.

During the year about 96 acres of land brought under cultivation with the help of the inmates. Out of the lands cultivated by the inmates about 16 acres were utilised for wet cultivation and abovt 6 acres were utilised for gardening. Paddy was sown on 16 acres of land. 36 acres were used for Ragi and 40 acres for Horsegram.

90 (55) Pallas of Paddy, 36 pallas and fifty seers (17.50) of Ragi, and Five pallas and fifty (30) seers of horsegram were harvested during the year. A variety of vegetables were grown during the year and supplied to the Kendra Kitchen. A sum of Rs. 4,535-60 (Rs. 6,341-12) was realised from vegetables and fruits. The Ragi and Paddy remained un-disposed.

Education.

The Primary School attached to the Kendra continued to cater to the Educational needs of child inmates and children of the staff. The total number of child inmates who received education in the four Primary classes was 77.

Recreation.

As usual the Radio Set, the Periodical Bhajanas provided recreation facilities to the inmates in general and games such as carrom board were provided for recreation in the evening.

Finance.

The receipts and expenditure of the Kendra during the year was Rs. 1,56,443.40 and Rs. 10,592.21). respectively.

(v) State Five Year Plan 1961–62 Progress.

Outlay

The State's Third Five Year Plan envisaged a total outlay of Rs. 250 Crores. Of this, Rs. 136.8 crores were expected to be received as Central Assistance and the balance had to be raised by the State as its share of resources. The Plan accorded highest priority for Agricultural production and Power Schemes in order to attempt self-sufficiency in food production and also to produce enough power for the Industrial Development of the State.

The year 1961-62 was the first year of the III Plan. A Plan outlay of Rs. 36.5 crores with a Central assistance of Rs. 20.00 crores and State's share of Rs. 16·5 crores was fixed for the year. The Central Government was, however, subsequently appoached to make available some accelerated assistance for speeding up the Sharavati Project and Minor Irrigation Schemes. The total assistance received from the Central Government during 1961-62 was of the order of Rs. 26.2 Crores as against the plan expenditure of Rs. 44.6 Crores.

The following table gives an idea of the progress achieved during the year under various heads :—

	Item	*III Plan Target*	*Achivement 1961–62*
1.	Irrigation (additional area benefitted. (000 acres).	...	..
	(*a*) Major and Medium Irrigation	811.00	66.89
	(*b*) Minor Irrigation	239.35	54.98
2.	Soil Conservation (000 acres) ..	650.00	36.90
3.	Improved seeds (do)	9,085.00	1,043.42
4.	Fertilisers-Nitrogenous (000 tons).	300.00	63.00
	Phosphate (do)	318.00	24.00
5.	Organic and Green Manuring :—		
	(*a*) Compost	425.00	330.00
	(*b*) Green Manuring (000 acres) ..	750.00	381.00
	Co-operation.		
6.	Primary Co-operatives	4,000.00	900.00
7.	Agricultural credit (in crores)		
	(*a*) Short term advances ..	37.50	15.17
	(*b*) Long term	5.50	1.05
8.	(*a*) Rural Godowns	800	100
	(*b*) Godowns of Marketting Societies.	100	10
9.	Processing societies	43	11
10.	Consumers Societies :—		
	(*a*) Whole Sale	2	1
	(*b*) Primary	200	30

General Education.			
11. Primary :—			
Enrolment in classes I to V (Lakhs) ..	10.00	3.83
Girls	7.56	1.00
12. Middle :—		
Enrolment in classes V to VIII (lakhs)	2.00	0.40
Girls	1.00	0.11
13. High Secondary :—		
Enrolment in classes IX to XI (lakhs)	0.58	0.20
Girls	0.30	0.60
14. Teachers :—		
Elementary (number)	20,800	5,680
Secondary (number)	1,000	498
Technical Education.		
15. Diploma courses	420	240
16. Other Institution	230	80
Health.		
17. Primary Health Units :—		
Rural	138	24
(*a*) Urban Hospitals	3,000	84
(*b*) Primary Health Centre and dispys.	678	204
Medical Institution (in take, Additional)	130	105
Health Visitors (out-turn) ..	150	60
Sanitary Inspectors (Outturn) ..	425	114
Auxiliary Nurses and Midwives (Outturn)	680	65
18. Family Planning :—		
Urban Clinics	9	2
Rural Clinics	60	12
Sterlisation operation	..	3,415
Rural Clinics	60	12
Sterlisation operation	..	3,415

During the year the performance of the State was really credit worthy though in some cases the physical targets achieved did not come upto expectations.

CHAPTER XIV

MISCELLANEOUS

(i) Archaeology and Museums

General :—The Department of Archaelogy consists of one section dealing with the discovery, renovation, preservation and protection of ancient monuments and another dealing with Museums. While hitherto the control of Museums (there are two of them one at Bangalore and the other at Mangalore) was under the Department of Industries and Commerce, during the period, the said Museums were taken over by the Department of Archaeology *i.e.*, during November 1961.

The work of the Department of Archaeology falls under two categories—Exploration and Excavation and preservation.

During the period excavation work was continued at the Stone Age site on the left Bank of the River Cauvery at T.-Narasipur. Pottery of various shapes and colours was unearthed. Floods washed away the upper layer of the site thus assising the work. An important discovery was made when graves of Neolithic Man were discovered. Skeletons, in shallow graves, lying from east to west with hands crossed on the abdomen were discovered. There were also certain articles discovered in the graves like vases.

On the exploration side, a figure of a Goddess with four hands at Rayabhag, Belgaum District was discovered. Two temples one at Belagur in Chitradurga District built in the Dravidian style pertaining to the 14th Century A.D. and and another at Badaganur in Bijapur District in the Chalukyan style of the 12th Century A.D., were discovered.

An important step in the preservation side was the passing of the Mysore Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act of 1961 (Mysore Act No. 7 of 1962). Some of the Monuments which were declared as protected under the Act were the megaliths at Kannur and Jadigenahalli, Bangalore District, a Kalyani (Pond) Sri Narasimhaswami Temple and Rayagopuram at Melkote, Mandya District, Gomateswara Statue on the Gomatagiri Hill, Mysore District, Shri Varadarajaswami Temple at Hebbur and Mahmood Gawan's tomb at Bidar, Bidar District.

MISCEL-LANEOUS

Museums ;—The Government Museum at Bangalore and the Srimanthi Bai Memorial Government Museum, Mangalore were under the purview of the Department. During the period 7,20,034 visitors went round the gallories of Bangalore Museum. More than 700 specimens were added to the Museum at Mangalore and 60 books added to its Library.

Miscellaneous ;—About 650 small silver coins belonging to the Chola dynasty, discovered at Kadtoka, North Kanara District, were received by the Director for study.

Eighty-eight books and periodicals were acquired for the Department's Library during the year.

Finance ;—The receipts and expenditure of the Department under the Budget Heads amount to Rs. 1,10,700 and Rs. 84,885 respectively under Normal and Rs. 26,000 and Rs. 1,671 under Plan. A sum of Rs. 903.67 was realised by the sale of Departmental publication and photographs.

(ii) The Department of Printing, Stationery and Publications, Bangalore.

1. *Government Central Press, Bangalore.*

Establish ment

The total strength of the estabsblishment of the Central Press, Bangalore at the close of the year was 953 (854), out of which 912 (690) were on permanent basis and 41 (164) on temporary basis.

Out Turn of work.

In addition to routine works, printing work of the Secretariat, Common and Special forms of Government Departments, Gazettes in English and Kannada, Administration Reports were also printed during the year.

The work connected with the houses of Legislature promptly attended to. The out-turn of work was in pages 7,772 (5,958).

In spite of numerous difficulties the most important work of the General Elections was done remarkably well. 28,96,900 machine numbering impressions were made in connection with the preparation of Ballot Papers of General Elections.

Printing and Private Press.

The entrusting of work relating to printing of forms and registers to the Private Presses continued during this year also. The value of work done at the private presses amounted to Rs. 1,20,000.

Mysore Gazette.—During the year 51 issues of Weekly Gazettes and 179 Extraordinary Gazettes were issued. The cost of the printing of the Mysore Gazettes during the year amounted to Rs. 8,33,253.95 (Rs. 5,95,344.91) while the receipts amounted to Rs. 61,865.84 (Rs. 59,925.16)

Miscellaneous.—The total amount realised on account of work done for paying Departments exclusive of book adjustments was Rs. 2,28,552.34 nP. (Rs. 1,10,702.66 nP). In addition, a sum of Rs. 37,019.27 nP. was realised against works executed for an Indian University and sale of paper Cuttings and waste materials.

The following were the realisations on account of sale of oiled sweepings and press cuttings.

Year	*Amount realised*	
	Oiled sweepings	*Press Cuttings*
	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
1960..61 ..	3,526.20	15,543.73
1961..62 ..	3,941.99	11,433.67

The expenditure of the Central Press, Bangalore based on the principles of the costing amounted to Rs. 31,67,919.51 nP. (Rs. 30,98,017.12) nP.

Over-time.

The total number of over-time hours worked during the year was 3,36,758 (4,97,377) and the cost thereof amounted to Rs. 2,95,155.33 nP. (Rs. 4,48,473.30 nP.)

Printing and Binding.—The cost of paper and binding materials consumed for printing and binding work done during the year was Rs. 10,24,495.10 nP. (Rs. 11,90,524.66 nP.).

Depreciation Fund.—The closing balance of this fund account as on 31st March 1962 after providing for depreciation to the extent of Rs. 75,657.51 nP. was Rs. 1,88,446.84 nP. (Rs. 20,446.05 nP.).

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Establishment.

2. *Government Branch Press, Mercara, Coorg District.* Strength of the establishment at the end of the year stood at 26.

The total value of work done and the cost of paper consumed amounted to Rs. 67,119.91 (53,156.26) and Rs. 38,887.15 (Rs. 26,423.76) respectively.

3. *Government Branch Press, Mysore.*

Establishment.

The total strength of the establishment at the end of the year stood at 198 (198).

The total amount realised during the year from the paying offices was Rs. 78,961.69 (Rs. 1,11,848.44) towards the cost of printing and Rs. 2,22,831.39 (Rs. 1,20,363.71) towards the cost of paper and stationery articles respectively.

Purchase.

4. *Government Stationery Depot, Bangalore.*

As ordered by Government indent for the papers (writing, printing and wrapper papers) to the extent of 2/3 of the requirements was placed with the Director General of Supplies and Disposal, who allocated the requirements on 12 mills in India, major portion being allotted to the Mysore Paper Mills, Ltd., Bhadravathi. Paper for printing national Text Books was obtained on tender basis through Stores Purchase Committee. Bulk quantities of drawing materials and other stationery articles were obtained through the Stores Purchase Committee and small quantities in emergent cases directly. As far as possible, orders were placed with the local firms depending upon the quality and rates offered by them. Total value of purchases made through Director of General of supplies and Disposals and Stores Purchase Committee is Rs. 44,24,514.73 nP. (Rs. 42,26,782.50 nP.). The value of purchases other than those from the Director General of Supplies and Disposals has increased by Rs. 1,97,732.68 nP. which is mainly due to purchase of large quantity of paper for printing text books and the purchase of number of typewriter for distribution to Government Departments. A sum of Rs. 27,202.56 nP. has been incurred towards freight charges of consignment of papers received from the several mills whereas no freight charges were incurred on papers during the previous years.

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Supply of Stationery Articles.

The uniform rules for supply of stationery Articles, drawing papers, etc., to the various Government Departments were given effect from this year. The total value of supply during the year was Rs. 42,13,697.11 nP. (Rs. 41,42,020.21 nP.) inclusive of typewriters..

English Typewriters.

During the year 904 (392) typewriters of different makes costing Rs. 8,02,418.27 nP. (Rs,. 4,07,873.40 nP.) were purchased from the approved firms at the rate fixed by the Controller of Stationery, Government of India, Calcutta. Fifty Jakey make portable Typewriter were purchased at a total cost of Rs. 24,267.19 nP. from the approved firms, *viz*,., J. K...Industries, Calcutta.

During the year 801 (437) Typewriters and 32 portable typewriters were supplied to the Government Offices. The balance on hand at the end of the year was 126 typewriters and 18 protable typewriters.

Kannada Typewriters.

As the working of the Kannada Typewriters designed by Sri K. Ananthasubbaraya was found satisfactory, orders were placed through the Stores Purchase Committee for manufacture and supply of 94 Kannada Typewriters with M/s. Royala Corporation Ltd., Madras.

Valuation of Stock.

Opening balnce as on 1st April 1961 was Rs. 23,75,978.66 nP. (Rs. 18,59,269.11 nP.)

New stock during the year	Rs. 52,33,684.10 nP. (Rs. 46,58,719. 75 nP.)
Total stock handled during the year.	Rs. 76,09,662.76 nP. (Rs. 65,17,998.86 nP.)
Issue to various offices inclusive Typewriters.	Rs. 42,13,697.11 nP. (Rs. 41,42,020.21 nP.)
Balance at the end of the year	Rs. 33,95,965.65 nP. (Rs. 23,75,978.66 nP.)

Expenditure.

The expenditure on establisment and contingencies during the year was Rs. 1,19,709 (Rs. 78,103.34) The percentabe of expenditure to the value of stores handled was 1.6 per cent (1.4 per cent).

5. Government Central Book Depot, Bangalore.

Publications.

During the year, publications of Government Departments, Education Department Text Books, publications of the Department of Literary and Cultural Development, I.L.R. Acts etc., were stocked and sold as usual in the book depot. The sale of Public Service Commission Application forms was continued in the Book Depot during the year.

Text Books.

The sale of Educational Text Books was carried through 1,082 (788) recognised Books Sellers. Destribution of text books to the recognised Book Sellers was started at the beginning of the school year and there was no real scarcity of books during the year.

India Law Reports.

The number of subscribers to the I.L.R. Mysore Series was 648 during the year.

Sales Receipts.

The total issues during the year amounted to Rs. 4,58,967.52 nP. (Rs. 4,04,119.20 nP.) and the net cash realisation at the Government Central Book depot amounts to Rs. 3,62,595.00 (Rs. 3,29,808.15 nP.)

General.

The working of the Department of Printing, Stationery and Publications during the year was on the whole satisfactory.

(iii) Stores Purchase Committee.

Purchases.

The total value of the orders placed during year amoounted to Rs. 4,39,85,598.38 (Rs. 6,68,09,402.89).

The value includes purchases made both in India and Abroad. The total number of indents issued during the year was 640. (653).

Expenditure.

The expenditure on account of establishment, advertisement, contigencies and clearing charges amounted to Rs. 18,19,739.74 (Rs. 24,09,413.67). This sum includes the contribution of Rs. 4,000 to the Trade Agent in London and the clearance charges paid to the Clearing Agents.

Messers. Best and Company (P) Ltd., Madras continued to be the clearing agents at Madras, Mangalore and Bombay Harbours during the year. Messrs. International Clearing and Shipping Agency, Madras, continued to be clearing agents for clearing and forwarding

work of all the Departments of Government of Mysore other than Hydro Electric Construction Project at Madras Port only.

The main item of income was by the sale of tender forms. During the year the income stood at Rs. 53,222.00 (Rs. 71,865.44).

The total revenue realised by way of registration fees paid by the firms amounted to Rs. 2,985.00 (Rs. 3,515).

A large number of old deposits were repaid after obtaining completion reports from the indentors for satisfactory supplies made by the suppliers.

(iv) National Emplayment Service.

There were 19 Employment Exchanges in the State. Out of the 19 Exchanges, seven Exchanges were functioning under the regular scheme and the other 12 Exchanges were sanctioned under the II Plan Scheme.

Registrations

A total number of 1,45,066 (1,18,587) registrations were effected during the year.

The total number of persons placed in jobs in the various Employment Exchanges during the year was 23,007 (14,443).

The total number of vacancies notified to the Exchanges during the year was 29,924 (20,461).

The number of Employers who used Exchanges were 5,703 (4,642).

The State Employment Market Information Unit continued to make a steady progress in the work of the collection and Employment Market Information, and during the year the programme was extended to the entire public sector and 8 Exchange areas in respect of private sector. The occupation, Reserch and Analysis Unit, the Vocational Guidance and Employment Counsel Units continued to do the work assigned to them.

Apprenticeship Training.

Apprentice-ship Training

It was proposed to implement 86 seats during the III Five Year Plan out of which 20 seats were implemented at Sharavathy. But due to passing of the Apprentices Act, 1961, further implementation was stopped.

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Evening Class Scheme.

Evening Class Scheme.

It is proposed to implement 800 seats during the III Plan in the following places and 100 seats have been implemented during January 1962 at Bangalore.

Additional.

1.	Bangalore	.. 200
2.	Mysore	.. 100
3.	Hubli	.. 150
4.	Mangalore	.. 100
5.	Gulbarga	.. 150
6.	Kolar	.. 100

The expenditure on the administration of the Employment Exchanges and Craftsmen Training Schemes continued to be shared between the Government of India and the State Government in the agreed ratio of 60 : 40 respectively.

(v) Mysore Housing Board.

Jurisdiction.

The jurisdiction of the Board was confined, as in the previous years. The Draft to amend the Mysore Housing Board Act so as to give state-wide jurisdiction to the Board was under consideration of Government.

Function of Board.

The Housing Board continued to be incharge of the following Schemes during the year.—

(1) The Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme ;
(2) The Low Income Group Housing Scheme ;
(3) The Middle Income Group Housing Scheme ;
(4) Supervision of the work done by Local Bodies under the Slum Clearance Scheme.

Meeting of the Board.

Thee Board held 13 meetings during the year.

Progress of work done under the Several Housing Schemes.

I. Subsidised industrial Housing Scheme

State Government Sector.—

The following projects were under sevaral stages of construction during the year :

Name of Projects	*Total No. sanctioned*	*No. tenements in progretss*
		Tenements
1. Hosahalli ..	200	64
2. Harihar 11 Phase ..	100	100
3. Kampli ..	112	112
4. Mandya III Phase ..	184	148
	596	424

The following Projects were sanctioned during the year.—

Name of place	*No. of tenements*
Belagola	.. 300
Dandeli	.. 200
Byatarayanapura III Phase	.. 100

The number of houses completed during the year 1961-62 was 402. The details are as follows.—

	Name of place	*No. of tenements*
1.	Hosahalli, Bangalore ..	64
2.	Harihara	100
3.	Kampli	90
4.	Mandya	148
		402

The total expenditure incurred under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme during the year was Rs. 11.96 lakhs. The allotment sanctioned for the year was Rs. 12.00 lakhs, Loan Rs. 6 lakhs and subsidy Rs. 6.00 lakhs.

208 labour tenements—104 at Rajajinagar and 104 at Byatarayanapura which were completed were allotted during the year.

Employers, Projects,

The following projects were sanctioned by the State Government in the Employers' Sector of the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme :—

Name of Industrial concern.	*No. of tenements.*	*Assistance sanctioned*	
		Loan	*Subsidy*
Mandya National Paper Mills, Belagola.	100	2,10,000	1,05,000
Hiranyakesi Sahakara Sakkare Karkhane, Sankeshwar.	158	3,56,785	1,37,225
Pandavapura Sahakara Sakkare Karkhane.	200	4,46,875	1,71,875
	458	10,13,660	4,14,100

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Low Income Group Housing Scheme

The approved programme for the year from all the approved agencies was 525 houses. The amount allotted for the implementation of the scheme during the year was Rs. 38.50 lakhs.

The progress achieved during the year was as follows :—

1961-62

	Agency	*Amount allotted*	*Expenditure*	*No. of houses completed*
		(*Rs. in lakhs*)		
1.	Mysore Housing Board.	12.00	38.21	520
2.	Local Bodies and Institutions.	7.00	2.37	93
3.	Co-operatives—	12.50	12.50	414
4.	Integrated areas	7.00	3.84	42
	Total ..	38.50	56.92	1,069

On the sites acquired from the City Improvement Trust Board, Bangalore, houses were constructed and allotted to eligible applicants under the Low Income Group Housing Schemes as per details noted below:—

1.	Jayanagar Block V	.. ..	88
2.	Jayanagar Block IV	.. ..	24
3.	Hosahalli	.. ..	32
4.	Victoria Road layout	.. ..	12
5.	Cambridge Road layout	..	10
			166

In Sunkal Farm Extension (Wilson Gardens), Bangalore 46 houses were taken up for construction during March 1962. Similarly 50 houses at Hosahalli were taken up for construction during the same month.

In Government Order No. PHS 17 PMH 61, dated 30th December 1961, the upper limit of annual income of Middle Income Groups was raised from Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 15,000 and the maximum loan admissable was revised as follows :—

Important Government Order issued by the Government of India under the Middle Income Group Housing Scheme

Eighty per cent of the estimated cost of construction of the house including the cost of developed land subject to a maximum of Rs. 20,000 per house. The minimum floor area of the house was reduced from 700 Sq.ft. to 400 S.ft.

Middle Income Group Housing Scheme.

The Budget provision for the year was Rs. 40.00 lakhs. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 30.00 lakhs was drawn and a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs paid to the Mysore State Co-operative Housing Corporation.

In Co-operative Sector, 61 houses were completed. The total number of houses completed during the year from all the agencies was 141 houses.

Plantation Labour Housing Scheme.

Plantation Labour Housing Scheme :—The allotment for the year was Rs. 0.50 lakhs ; the expenditure was Nil. There were no applications from planters for assistance under the Scheme. The allotment was reappropriated to Low Income Group Housing Scheme under orders of Government.

Generas.

This was the first year of the III Five Year Plan. The progress under all the 3 schemes was quite satisfactory. The officers and staff of the Board strove hard to achieve full co-operation for the successful implementation of the Housing Schemes.

(vi) Statistics.

The Department collected and compiled the data relating to various types of Agricultural Statistics such as Agricultural Meteorology, Rainfall, Weather and Crop conditions, area and production relating to various food and non-food crops, besides issuing advance estimates of area and production of Principal Crops of the State at different periods of Crop Season. Several layouts were also suggested to various Agricultural Research Stations in the State for conducting Agricultural Field Experiments and the analysis of the experiments conducted in these Research Stations was also carried out. The following agricultural surveys were also conducted :—

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1. Crop Estimation surveys on various Food and non-Food crops.

2. Survey for the estimation of area and yield of Cashewnut in Mysore State.

3. Survey for the estimation of area and yield of Cardamom in Mysore State.

4. Survey for the correct estimation of area and yield of cocoanut and Arecanut in Mysore State.

The Department undertook (*a*) the work of compilation and analysis of the date pertaining to the progress achieved under Community Development Programmes in the Blocks ; (*b*) collection, compilation and anaylsis of the Vital Statistics ; (*c*) a sample survey of population, Births and Deaths in Mysore State ; (*d*) estimates of State Income for the years 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59.

The following *ad-hoc* Surveys were also conducted by the Department.

1. Survey of Goods Traffic on Roads in Mysore State.

2. Survey to find out the parity index of of prices received and paid by the farmers.

The Department issued the following publications during the year :—

1. Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics—For the four quarters ending with March, June, September and December, 1961.

2. Statistical Abstract of Mysore, 1959-60.

3. Statistical Outline of Mysore, 1961.

4. Mysore in India, 1961.

5. Statistics of Local Bodies, Mysore State.

6. (*a*) Fire Statistics, 1958 and 1959.
(*b*) Fire Statistics, 1960.

7. Census of Government Employees as on March 31, 1959.

8. Census of Employees in Government Industrial undertakings in Mysore State, 1955-56 to 1959-60.

9. Report on Census of Municipal Employees in Mysore State 1955-56 to 1959-60.

10. Agricultural Prices in Mysore State, 1960.

11. A note on Index Numbers of wholesale prices of Agricultural Commodities in Mysore State.

12. Index Numbers of Mineral Production, Mysore State.

13. Statistical Outline of Community Development Programme in Mysore State (in Kannada).

14. Community Development Programme in Mysore State. Annual Review for 1958-59.

15. A picture of Mysore Budget, 1961-62.

16. Quarterly reviews on the economic situation in Mysore State, for the quarter ending March, June, and September, 1961.

The Department has done useful work and has extended its activities in the collection of statistical data over a wide range of subjects during the year.

(vii) Publicity and Information.

Publication Section.

The two Departmental Publications, viz., Mysore Information (English and Mysore Vani (Kannada) continued to be published. The Mysore Dasara Exhibition Souvenir for 1962 was edited and published, as also a Souvenir on the Welfare of Socially Handicapped Women and Children in Mysore. Special Publications like 'Mysore 1951-1961' and a Souvenir on Prohibition were brought out, while 19 District Folders, a pictorial folder on Mysore State and four varieties of folders on Prohibition were printed and distributed during the year.

Press Section.

The Daily Abstract 'Press Today' was continued to be prepared from local and mofussil papers covering day to day topics of importance and submitted to Government, as also news-clippings and editorials from English, Kannada and Urdu papers to keep Government informed of imporfont event. Messages and articles were written as usual-

Press Conferences.

The Department started subscribing to important Hindi newspapers and extracts from these were added to the Daily News Abstract. The distribution of the

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abstract of the Teleprinter news was a special feature during the year. Files of News papers received under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, were recorded.

The Department organised 26 Press Conferences, including the Press Conferences of the VIPS., during the year.

News Section Press Releases.

Six hundred and twenty-eight Press Notes and five hundred forty five News Items were issued during the year both in English and Kannada. Twelve feature articles were also released to the Press.

The Divisional Assistant Directors of Publicity and Information in Dharwar, Gulbarga, Bangalore and Mysore continued to issue Press Notes and News Items, covering the programmes and important Development Schemes of Government in these areas.

District and Divisional Publicity Offices.

Five District Publicity offices in Mysore, Dharwar, Belgum, Bijapur and Karwar continued to give Publicity to Development Programmes, acts and measures introduced by Government in their respective areas, through Film Shows and Press. They continued to cover Government functions and programmes, tours of Ministers, progress of development activities and welfare measure and issued News Items and feature articles to the Press. These Officers also functioned as Press Liaisons to the concerned Deputy Commissioners and other Government Officers in the Districts. They also provided facilities to Press for covering Government Programmes, etc.

Photographic Section.

The newspapers liberally use the photographs of important development Schemes in the State, supplied by the Section during the year. Important State functions, visits of VIPs. and tours of Ministers were covered during the year. 387 coverages and 8907 photos were given and 650 photos were taken of places of tourist interest.

Exhibitions.

The Department participate and put attractive stalls in the Mysore Dasara Exhibition and the Cattle Show Exhibition at Hassan. Large photographs of tourist interest and models and charts relating to the development programmes of the State were exhibited and publicity literature was distributed to the public-

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Panchayat Raj.

The Journal Panchayat Raj came into in 1960 under the Centrally-sponsored Scheme. It is a Kannada monthly and is devoted to discuss matters relating to the Panchayat Raj Institutions and Community Development Programmes. Nine thousand copies were printed during the year which were distributed among 7,450 Village Panchayats, Taluk Development Boards. etc., besides other subscribers.

An Editorial Board for the Journal was constituted with eight members, the Chairman and Vice-Chairman the Minister for Development and Co-operation and the Deputy Minister for Planning respectively for formulating the policy of the Journal.

Commercial Publicity Section.

The annual budget grant of Rs. 6,72,000 for purposes of advertisement was spent over newspaper advertisement including advertisements in special numbers and other forms of publicity like Calendars, Neon Signs etc. Casual advertisements were released to 53 newspapers and commercial advertisments to 321 newspapers and periodicals, the amounts spent on these respectively being of the value of Rs. 5,14,000 and Rs. 88,000 while a sum of Rs. 45,000 was spent on other forms of advertisements.

National Savings.

The Department arranged for publicity to the Savings Scheme in the State, the Director functioning, as before, as the Joint Director of National Savings.

The Savings (Quarterly magazine) continued to be published. Folders on Comulative Time Deposit Scheme, Post Office Savings Bank, Prize Bonds and Model District (in English and Kannada) were issued, and posters on Model District and Prize Bonds were published during the year.

Rural Broadcasting.

Three hundred and seventy five Community Radio Sets were procured during the year from the Ministry of Information and Boradcasting, Government of India, under the 50 per cent subsidy scheme. With the installation of 335 sets during the year, the total number of sets maintained by the Department came to 1570. The number of District Maintenance Headquarters were 16 inclusive of four added during the year.

Radio Rural Forums.

Radio Rural Forums is a Social Education Scheme under the Community Development. One hundred and ninety one Radio Rural Forums organised in previous

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years arround the Community Radios installed in the Panchayat Raj Halls ccntinued during the year to educate the villager under the guidance of the Department in their day to day problems.

Trourist Section.

During the period, the Tourist Department which was functioning as a separate Directorate with the Commissioner for Endowments as the *ex-officio* Director, was merged with the Information and Publicity Department and made a permanent Section of the Department *vide* Government Order No. GAD 22 GET 62, dated 29th June 1962.

In order to provide accommodation facilities to the home and foreign Tourists, at places of tourist importance, construction work of Tourist Homes one each at Brindavan, Tourist Hotel at Jog Falls, Low Income Group Rest Houses at Jog Falls. Bidar, Aihole and Extension to the Rest House at Tungabhadra were taken up, The Tourist Rest house at Mercara was thrown open for the use of public during the year.

During the year, the Receiptionists guided the home and foreign tourists to places of tourist importance and also answered enquiries from outside their jurisdiction,

(viii) Horticulture.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The estimated expenditure and revenue of the Department were Rs. 16,57,000 and Rs. 2,08,000 respectively whereas the actual expenditure and revenue during the year were Rs. 20,25,653 and Rs. 2,69,598 respectively.

Horticultural Education Training.

Under the Horticultural Educatjon Training scheme 53 students have been trained in gardening successfully during the year.

Horticultural Division.

Under the Co-ordinated scheme on Floriculture, the programme of work for the year was the collection of varieties of Bouganville, Hibiscuss and Crotons from various leading Centres in the world, raising seedings to get new varieties and describing the varieties scientifically. A number of new and improved varieties were introduced from abroad and added on to the collection, International Rules of nomenclature description, preliminary observation on the new varieties introduced and propagation were also taken up.

The various activities of Horticultural Development and extensive works in the Tunga Bhadra Project area received further impetus and necessary attention during the year and an area of 400 acres was brought under garden crops. An additional area of 16 acres was brought under vegetable Cultivation by supplying 1,16,394 vegetable seedlings. A sum of Rs. 1,042 was disbursed as subsidy towards pitting charges, to the ryots to encourage taking up Fruit Planting where as taccavi loans recommended during the year amounted to Rs. 47,775.

Horticultural Development at Tunga Bhadra Project Area at Munirabad.

The ornamental gardens transferred to the control of this department were maintained properly.

974 fauna comprising of 477 mammals, 482 birds and 20 reptiles were exhibited in the Zoological Gardens at Mysore during the year. 273 animals were added by progination and 73 by exchange. In addition to 6 animals received as presentation, 104 animals were purchased and added during the year.

Zoological Gardens, Mysore.

Study of the performance of both indigenous and acclamatised vegetable crops and selection of promising varieties of Vegetables have been taken up during the year.

Vegetable Breeding Station, Bangalore.

Nandi and Krishna Rajendra Hill Station, Kemmanagundi, are the two Hill Stations which attracted many distinguished visitors from different places in the country and abroad. The gardens attached to them were maintained well.

Hill Station

The Library was improved on scientific lines. The Herbarium was re-organised and arranged for easy reference and identification of plants.

Lalbagh Library and Herbariam.

In addition to the work of improvement of Lalbagh at Bangalore 61 layouts and ornamental gardens have been provided in different places of the State during the year.

Landscape

All the public gardens and Parks in the State were generally maintained properly.

On the whole, the working of the Department was satisfactory.

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(ix) Anti-Corruption and Technical Audit (PWD)

Old Mysore Region :—340 cases were pending enquiry at the beginning of the year, 1229 cases were received during the year. Of these 953 containing allegations of a General and less serious nature were referred to the Heads of Departments or concerned officers for necessary action. Of the others enquired into by this Department, 261 cases were found to be false or incapable of proof and 153 were substantiated. 3 cases were referred to the Departments for departmental action under the classification, control and Appeal Rules. The balance at the end of the year works up-to 199.

Belgaum Region :—82 cases were pending enqiry at the beginning of the year, 66 were received during the year, making a total of 148. Of these, 61 were found to be false or incapable of proof and 8 were substantiated. The Balance at the end of the year works up-to 79.

Gulbarga Region :—92 cases were pending enquiry at the beginning of the year ; 90 were received during the year making a total of 182. Of these 82 were found to be false or incapable of proof and 8 were substantiated. The balance at the end of the year works up-to 92.

During the year final orders of Government or of other competent authority were received in respect of 123 cases involving 46 Gazetted Officers and 148 Non-Gazetted Officers and four private persons. The following is the nature of orders passed :—

		No. of Gazetted officers	*No. of Non-Gazetted officers*
1.	Dismidssal	1	11
2.	Compulsory Retirement	1	4
3.	Censure or warning	14	21
4.	Communication of displeasure	2	Nil
5.	Reduction	8	19
6.	Exenerated	9	55
7.	Increments postpond etc.	7	23
8.	Amounts ordered for recovery	3	3
9.	Fine	..	1
9.	Fine	..	1
10.	Conviction	1	9
11.	Discharge from service	Nil	2
	Total ..	46	148

The punishments meted out may be analysed Department wise as under:—

		Gazetted Officers	*Non-Gazetted officeret*
1.	Forest Department	2	5
2.	Education Department	3	8
3.	Revenue Department	3	24
4.	Police Department	1	35
5.	Prisons Department	..	1
6.	Municipality	..	1
7.	Excise Department	1	14
8.	Public Works Department	29	31
9.	Transport Department	..	5
10.	Agriculture Department	..	1
11.	Department of Industries and Commerce		1
12.	Electrical Department	..	2
13.	Judicial Department	..	3
14.	Medical Department	3	6
15.	Public Health Department	1	2
16.	Department of Commercial Taxes ..	1	1
17.	Registration Department	..	4
18.	Department of Survey and Land Records ..	..	1
19.	Labour Department	..	1
20.	Development Department (N.E.S.) ..	2	2
	Total ..	46	148

Traps.

During the year, traps were successfully arranged against the 19 officers/officials.

Priliminary Enquiries.

After completion of preliminary enquiries, charges were farmed and communicated against 112 officers/officials.

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After completion of Enquiries, final reports were sent to Government or the Heads of Departments in respect of 157 officers/officials.

The special team for verification of Irrigation contribution water rate Demand :—Special Team for Verification of Irrigation contribution and Water Rate Demand consisting of one Special Assistant Commissioner, One Special Assistant Engineer, One Special Accounts Officers with a nucleus staff was sanctioned during the year 1959 and was continued during the year.

Irrigation contribution and water Rate demand to the tune of Rs. 86,74,385 was raised by the team in respect of the 4 Districts viz., Kolar, Mandya, Shimoga and Mysore (3 taluks only viz., Mysore, Nangangud and T-Narasipur) up to the end of the year.

Suitable action was being taken by the Revenue and the Public Works Departments to book the demand raised by the Team.

The work in the Chamarajanagar Division was completed and demand to the extent of Rs. 3,12,687 was raised bringing the total demand to Rs. 89,87,072.

The work in the K. R. Nagar Division was under completion. The Special Team was at present concentrating its attention in Hassan and Chickmagalore Divisions (P. W. D.).

TECHNICAL AUDIT CELL

A Technical Audit Cell consisting of one Superintending Engineer, One Assistant Engineer, one Accounts Officer, one Junior Engineer with a nucleus staff was sanctioned by Government during the year 1959, and it was continued during the year.

7 cases were pending at the beginning of the year and 82 cases were received during the year making a total of 89 cases for disposal. Of these, the cell disposed of 43

cases, living a balance of 46 cases to be attended at the close of the year. The Cell inspected in all 63 works including roads, bridges, buildings, irrigation works, water-supply and drainage works. The defects noticed, were pointed out to the Public Works Department.

6 cases were referred to the Superintending Engineer, Technical Audit Cell, for holding regular enqiries, Final reports in 2 cases were submitted and the other cases were at different stages.

Scrutiny of coucluded contracts.

During the year 20 concluded contracts pertaining to different divisions were scrutinised and observations sent to the respective divisions for taking further action.

The Cell continued to offer technical opinion on all cases referred to it by the Directorate of Anti-Corruption.

(x) State Accounts.

The work of the State Accounts Department is divided into three categories viz., 1. Administering the Securities held by the Controller, State Accounts Department, 2. Attending to the Audit of Accounts of Local Bodies and Local Funds and other Audits assigned to the Department, 3. Attending to the accounts work in the Project.

The cost of the Department (both Administration and Audit) for the year 1961-62 amounted to Rs. 7,04,417-50.

Audit Charges.

During the year a total demand of Audit Charges including the opening balance was 4,68,570-35, of which total collections was Rs. 1,99,699-09 and the balance due for the recovery at the end of the year was Rs. 2,68,871-26. Audit charges were recovered only from local bodies in old Mysore area. The charges were levied at percentage rates based on the amount of income and expenditure transactions of local bodies audited.

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Administration of Trusts

Charitable Endowments and Miscellaneous Trust Funds :—Securities of the aggregate face value of Rs. 1,11,01,710 (Rs. 98,50,540) were held by the Controller, State Accounts Department, Bangalore up to the end of the year. This sum included securities held in Trust, Securities lodged with the Public Debt Office, securities held in safe custody by this Office, and Securities held jointly by the Controller with other Administrators.

During the year a sum of Rs. 2,710–15 was realised by way of Government Commission. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 2,287-91 was credited to Government under the appropriate head of account, leaving a balance of Rs. 422-24, being the commission for the quarter ending March 1962.

The total amount of securities for money vested in the Treasurer for Charitable Endowments up to the end of the year was Rs. 9,32,960 (Rs. 2,09,900). Besides immovable properties of the Depressed Class Mission in respect of Harijan Welfare Scheme, Mangalore and Sar Desai of Navalgund Sirsangi Charitable Trust Fund, Belgaum (Bombay-Karnatak Area) were vested in the Treasurer.

Progress :

The Department carried out the Audit of accunts of 883 local bodies, including 145 municipalities during the year. The audit work in respect of 188 local bodies had remained as arrears at the close of the year. 77 of these bodies were religious and charitable institutions most of whom did not submit their accounts for audit. Out of a total of 4,554 audit reports pending disposal, only 91 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 4,463 undisposed up to the end of the year.

The work of the Department was, on the whole satisfactory.

(xi) Religious and Charitable Endowments.

Muzrai Institutions.

The number of Major and minor Mujarai Institutions were 348 and 1,490 respectively. There were 12,639 village Muzrai Institutions, 17, Major, 59 Minor and 332 village Mohammadan Institutions, 6 Major 25 minor and 51 village Jain Basties ; 264 mutts, 45 chatrams and 6 Rest Houses in the State.

Succession to Mutts.

There were no fresh cases of succession to Mutts during the year.

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Management.

SRINGERI MUTT The administration of Sri Sringeri Mutt and its Jahagir with all its endowments and properties was transferred to the Mutt authorities from 26-3-1959. The proprties of the Mutts of Sri Sivaganga and Sri Vyasarayaswamy continued to be under Government management. Sri Channabasveswara Swamy Mutt at Purigali, Malavalli, taluk, Sri Balakrishnanda Mutt at Talkad and Sri Topina Mutt at Mudukutore, T. Narsipur taluk also continued to be under Government management.

The following Choultries and institutions were under the management of Government during the year.

1. Sri C. D. Ramaswamaiah's Choultry, Kunigal.
2. Sri Bheemappa's Chattram, Pavagada.
3. Sri Dhamodari Das Charities at Bandihalli, Kunigal Taluk.
4. Sri Rao Bahadur Yelemallappa Choultry, Bangarpet,
5. Karpakala Choultry at Chintamani.
6. Dodi Rao's Choultry at Chintamani.
7. Doddayyanna's Choultry in Hassan Town.
8. Sri Thiruppalaiah's Choultry at Shimoga.
9. Sri Kanle Devappa's Choultry at Sagar.
10. Purnaiah's Choultry at Agumbe.
11. Bandi Seshamma's Choultry at Balepet.
12. Bannerghatta Chattram, Anekal Taluk.
13. Sri Ramakrishnappa Dwaita Vedanata Pathasala, Bangalore.

Institutions outside the State.

(1) *Mysore State Charities, Tirupathi*—This institution is endowed with a cash grant of Rs. 12,649-66 supplemented by additional grant of Rs. 24,364-50 from the State Funds and a total grant of Rs. 20,549-94 n.P. from Chattram savings fund for the various sevas connected with the State Charities in T. T. Devastanams and the maintenance of the four choultry buildings at Tirupathi.

The total income of the Charities during the year amounted to Rs. 65,037-20 and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 62,861-99.

During the year 54,291 pilgrims were accommodated in the four choultry buildings belonging to the authorities.

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All the Sate Endowment Sevas and the puduvat Endowment Sevas were conducted satisfactorily on the due dates in the T. T. Devasthanams.

The Public Works Department repaired all the cholutry buildings during the year.

(2) *Mysore State Chatram, Varanasi*—The management of the Chatram continued to be under the direct control of the Department. The daily and periodical service both in the temple and the Chatram were being conducted regularly. The Chatram is providing accommodation to the pilgrims.

The Chattram was in receipt of a cash grant of Rs. 2,984.20 from State Funds and an additional cash grant of Rs. 2,842 from chattram savings Fund. The Chattram had realised a rental income of Rs. 4167-53 n.P. during the year. Accommodation was provided to 438 (477) pilgrims during the year.

(3) *Sri Venkataramanaswamy Temple at* Tirupathi : The stipulated sevas performed in the temple during the year.

For the performance of certain sevas at (1) Sri Ardhanareeshwara Swamy Temple at Tiruchengodu, Salem District, Madras (2) Sri Ranganthaswamy Temple, Srirangam Madras and (3) Sri Jambukeshwara Swamy Trichinopally District, Madras, Government granted Rs. 290.94, Rs. 300 and Rs. 199.62 n.P. respectively during the year.

Temples.

All the temples in the State were well maintained.

(4) *Sri Srikanteswaraswamy Temple, Nanjangud.*– There was an opening balance of Rs. 32,222-34 at the beginning of the year. The total receipts during the year including cash grants was Rs. 1,13,579-61 thus making a total of Rs. 1,45,801-95. The total expenditure was 1,16,544-71 leaving a balance of Rs. 29,257-24. 24,996 persons including temple servants, Nehimdars Pilgrims were fed and a sum of Rs. 7450-18 was spent for feeding during the year.

(5) *Sri Chamarajeswaraswamy Temple, Chamarajanagar* : There was an opening balance of Rs. 9,609-06 at the begining of the year. The total receipts during the year were Rs. 29,085-56. The expenditure

incurred was Rs. 34,241-92. leaving a balnce of Rs. 4,452-70 at the end of the year.

(6) *Sri Narayanaswamy and other temples at Melkote* : The total receipts (including the opening balance of Rs. 9,584-11) amounted to Rs. 40,269-27. A sum of Rs. 26,034-85 was spent duing the year leaving a balance of Rs. 14,234-12 at the end of the year.

(7) *Sri Ranganathaswamy Temple at Sriranganatha* :—The income of the temple amounted to Rs. 38,934-58 including the opening balance of Rs. 18,929-52 and the expenditure was Rs. 16,485-86 leaving a balance of Rs. 22,448-72 at the end of the year.

(8) *Gumbuz.*—The Gumbuz and the allied institutions at Srirangapatna were under the direct control and supervision of the Assistant Commissioner Pandavapura Sub-Division.

The total receipts during the year including opening balance of Rs. 18,847–83 was Rs. 34,006–34 while the expenditure incurred was Rs. 15,887–00, leaving a balance of Rs. 18,119–34, at the end of the year.

(9) *Jumma Masjid at Mysore.* Jumma Masjid at Mysore which is a major Muzrai Institution endowed with a cash grant of Rs. 2,096–06 per year continued to be managed by a Committee of Dharmadarsi to have work satisfactorily during the year.

(10) *Prince Gulam Mohammed Charity Fund Bangalore...* There was an opening of Rs. 10,199–15 at the beginning of the year. The receipts and expenditure during the year were Rs. 113–16 and Rs. 6,057–15 respectively leaving a closing balance of Rs. 4,255–16 at the end of the year. The corpus of the fund was Rs. 1,87,100.

Jain Basthies.

The Jain Basthies, Adinatha, Parswanatha and Santhanat Bashties at Halebidu and Akkamma, Chandragupta, Chamundaraya and Parswanatha Bashthies at Sravanabelagola, continued to be National Monuments the protection of which vests in the Central Government. The working of the Minor and Village basthies was reported to be satisfactory.

Sri Ramakrishnappa Dwaita Vedantha Patasala, Bangalore.—This institution continued to be under Government management during the year. Its object is to promote

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the study of Dwaita system of Vedantha and Vedic learning. During the year there were four classes, *viz.*, (1) Vedantha, (2) Prakarana, (3) Kavya, (4) Adyayana. As against the sanctioned budget estimate of Rs. 6,685 the expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 5,162–20.

Karnik Vaidika Dharma Patasala. The main object of the Patasala is to train Brahmin boys in Veda and Prayoga and other branches of Sanskrit learning, The total expenditure of the institution during the year was Rs. 11,415–18 nP. against an income of Rs. 11,915–25.

S.L.N. Charities, Bangalore. The charities have been running, high, middle and primary schools during the year. The industrial school of the charities continued to teach carpentry, weaving, rattan and tailoring as an adjunct to the middle school.

The total income under all sources amounted to Rs. 156,109. (Rs. 1,14,024–) and the expenditure under all the heads was Rs. 143,765. There were one hundred and twenty boarders in the hostel during the year and the poor and deserving students were given free boarding, lodging and free tution.

Construction and Repair of Muzrari Institutions.

A sum of Rs. 1,69,556–37 nP. was spent on old and new works sanctioned during the year in the nine districts of erstwhile State of Mysore.

Grants from State Funds. A sum of Rs. 2,75,000 was provided as Government Grants from State Funds for the current year.

Income and Expenditure of Muzrai Institutions.

The receipts during the year including the opening balance of Rs. 61,73,944–22 nP. amounted to Rs. 83,43,914–83 nP. while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 18,78,451–89 nP.

Jatras and Cattle Shows

An aggregate sum of Rs. 3,16,053–31 nP. (Rs. 3,27,845–55 nP.) was realised and Rs. 51,877–66 and Rs. 21,693–75 for sanitary arrangements and cattle shows respectively in all the cattle shows and Jatras held in the State. A net sum of Rs. 2,47,656–90 nP. was credited to the concerned institutions funds.

Educational Institutions,

The management of the Sanskrit College, Melkote, Mandya District, Sri Magadi Karnikas Vaidika Dharma Patashala, Basavanagudi, Bangalore, and Agama Classes in Maharaja's sanskrit College, Mysore, continued to be

under the control of the Endowments Department during the year.

Veda-patasalas.

The management of Vedapatasalas was transferred to the Education Department during the year 1959—60 for distribution among the several Vedapatasalas. The Institutions were directly managed by the Education Department.

Bombay-Karnataka Area. The Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950 was still in force in the Bombay Karnatak Area and the Additional Law Secretary continued to be the *Ex-officio* Charity Commissioner for the Bombay Area.

Coorg Temple Funds. The affairs of the Temple in Coorg continued to be governed by the provisions of the Coorg Temple Funds Management Act of 1956.

There was an opening balance of Rs. 22,876 which with receipts amounting to Rs. 52,460 aggregated to a sum of Rs. 74,336–00 during the year. As against this amount, an expenditure of Rs. 48,593 was incurred leaving a balance of Rs. 25,743 at the close of the year.

The daily service and sevas and the periodical festivals in all the temples and institutions were conducted as usual

Hyderabad Karnatak Area. The Administration of the Endowments in Hyderabad Karnataka Area continued to be governed by the Hyderabad Endowments Regulation and the rules framed thereunder. The Endowment work in Hyderabad area was only concerned with the administration of the non-Muslim Wakfs in that area was governed by the provisions of the Muslim Wakfs Act (Central Act of 1954).

The Registration of Endowments was compulsory as per the provisions of the Hyderabad Endowments Regulation. The total number of institutions registered was 6,039.

Collection of Hug-e-intazam (Administrative Charges)...Out of a total demand of Rs. 57,596–35 a sum of Rs. 21,588–75 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 36,007–60 nP. at the close of the year.

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Madras Karnatak Area. The provisions of the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act 1951 as amended by the Madras Act 27 of 1954 continued to be in force in the entire Madras Karnatak Area except Bellary District.

The administration of the listed institutions with an income of over Rs. 20,000 and Mutts continued to be under the control of the Deputy Commissioners.

The Administration of the non-listed institutions was vested in the administrative control of the Area Committee constituted under the Act for the respective regions.

The Board of Wakfs for Old Mysore State. The Government constituted a new Board of Wakfs consisting of eleven members and the requisite rules under the Central Wakfs Act of 1954 were framed, for the whole of the State of Mysore other than the Bombay Area. Therefore, the Muslim Endowments in the Belgaum Region of the New Mysore State were continued to be governed by the Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950, during the year.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the Grant and Expenditure under the Irrigation and Public Health Heads of Account for the year 1961-62 coming under the Administrative Control of the Chief Engineer (General).

Head of Account	Works		B. Maintenance and Repairs		C. Establishment		D. Tools and plant	
	Grant for the year 1961-62	Outlay to end of 3-62	Grant for the year 1961-62	Outlay to end of 3-62	Grant for the year 1961-62	Outlay to end of 3-62	Grant for the year 1961-62	Outlay to end of 3-62
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
XVII. I. N. E. D. Works (Commercial	..	..	31,48,500	28,00,849	14,63,200	*14,56,428	1,51,000	22,119
18. O.R.E. (Non-Commercial) ..	89,42,000	92,20,279	70,20,600	77,34,554	8,00,000	12,17,220	80,155	212,722
68. I. N. E. D. (Commercial) ..	1,18,52,500	97,28,377	..	..	20,00,000	8,63,530	3,37,500	86,696
68. A.I.N.E.D. (Non-Commercial) ..	80,34,500	80,40,714	..	..	8,00,000	5,88,885	75,000	1,18,280
39. Public Health.—								
f. Works A· Works								
1. Well Sinking Department ..	3,00,000	1,88,794	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Repairs ..	..	..	8,00,000	5,62,144	..	..	..	..
f. Schemes in the III Five year Plan ..	3,00,000	5,50,364	..	..	..	..	..	..
40. A. R. D. ..	12,00,000	9,80,587	..	..	..	..	..	..
50. Civil Works-G. Well Boring ..	1,00,000	24,712	..	..	93,200	80,212	..	..
70. Capital Outlay ..	25,00,000	24,97,440	..	..	..	..	..	..
P. Loans and Advances.—								
(a) Water Supply ..	66,40,000		..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Drainage ..	23,16,000	70,51,296	..	..	..	..	..	..
Depreciation Fund ..	..	..	3,99,000	1,47,238	..	..	..	..
Other Heads ..	..	..	26,17,457	26,17,457	..	..	..	..
Grand Total ..	4,21,85,000	3,82,82,663	1,39,85,557	1,38,71,242	51,57,100	42,26,275	5,43,655	4,39,817

Head of Account	E. Suspense		F. Other Charges		G. Grant-in-aid		Total	
	Grant for the year 1961-62	*Outlay to end of* 3-62	*Grant for the year* 1961-62	*Outlay to end of* 3-62	*Grant for the year* 1961-62	*Outlay to end of* 3-62	*Grant for the year* 1961-62	*Outlay to end of* 3-62
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
XVII. I N E D Works (Commercial)	25,16,800	25,167,42	..	..	..	..	..	67,96,138
18. O R E (Non-Commercial) ..	..	..	13,72,000	9,83,438	3,32,000	3,32,000	1,85,46,755	1,97,09,213
68. I.N.E.D. (Commercial) ..	9,50,000	29,36,072	..	..	..	..	1,51,40,000	1,36,14,675
68. A.I.N.E. (Non-Commercial) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89,09,500	87,47,879
39. Public Health.—								
f. Works, A. Works								
1. Well Sinking Department ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,00,000	1,88,794
B. Repairs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,00,000	5,62,144
Schemes in the III Five year Plan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,00,000	5,50,364
40. A. R. D. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,00,000	9,80,587
50. Civil Works—G. Well Boring ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,4924
70. Capital ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,00,000	24,97,440
P. Loans and Advances.—								
(a) Water Supply ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89,56,000	70,51,296
(b) Drainages ..	..	..	..		..	..		
Depreciation Fund ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,99,000	1,47,238
Other Heads ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26,17,457	26,17,457
Grand Total ..	34,66,800	54,52,814	13,72,000	9,83,438	3,32,000	3,32,000	6,70,42,112	6,35,61,149

*Inclusive of C. E. (I. P.) portion as par Audit Office.

MYSORE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

SHARAVATHI VALLEY HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECT, KARGAL.

Statement of Expenditure during the Year 1961-62 and of Expenditure under each Sub-Head upto end of March 1962.

Head of Department :—Ministry of Irrigation and Power.

Head of Account :—Power 81-A Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes—Schemes included in III Five Year Plan B. SVHEP-I Stage—(ii) C. E. Works.

Sl. No.	*Sub-Head*	*Estimated cost for I Stage (Rs. in lakhs)*	*Expenditure to the end of financial year 1960-61*	*Budget allotment for 1961-62*		*Expenditure during the year 1961-62*	*Total expenditure up to end of March 1962*
				As sanctioned in Budget	*As Revised*		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	(*a*) WORKS.						
1.	Preliminaries ..	10.00	6 90 081	50,000	1,35,000	1,28,761	8,18,842
2.	Main Dam at Linganamakki ..	1,282,00	5,69,43,916	1,58,30,000	3,16,00,600	3,38,01,347	10,0645,263
3.	Land Compensation ..	100.00	44,86,609	21,50,000	38,50,000	36,15,586	81 02,195
4.	Tadkalale Dam ..	202	1,21,06,347	40 50 000	55,00,000	62,90,041	1,83,97,288
5.	Power Channel ..	193.00	8,69,654	36,10,000	28,00,000	33,09,004	81,69,658
6.	Tunnels ..	160.00	24 45,169	22,00,000	80,00,000	81,36,559	1,05,81,728
7.	Temporary Quarters ..	85.00	52,70,802	1,80,000	4,00,000	3,88,478	56,59,280
8.	Health and Sanitation ..	33.00	21,56,069	2,00,000	3,00,000	2,29,018	23,85,087
9.	Roads and Bridges ..	65.00	29,94,270	6,00,000	12,50,000	13,47,217	43,41,487
10.	Miscellaneous ..	22.00	9,5,1280	2,70,000	3,90,000	3,31,483	12,82,73
11.	Contingencies ..	30.00	..	180,000	..	..	..
	Total for (*a*) Works ..	2,182.00	10,28,05,197	2,92,20,000	5,42,25,000	5,75,78,394	16,03,83,591
	(*b*) ESTABLISHMENT ..	125.00	59,06,953	26,50,000	26,50,000	22,35,718	81,42,671

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	(c) TOOLS AND PLANT.						
1.	New Supplies ..	150.00	—1,77,35,308	21,00,000	19,00,000	9,33,110	—1,93,02,287
2.	Repairs and Carriages ..			10,05,000	12,05,000	6,33,869	
	Ttoal for (c) T. & P.	150.00	1,77,35,308	31,05,000	31,05,000	15,66,979	1,93,02,287
	(d) SUSPENSE.						
1.	Debits (+) ..	..	—19,88,488	2,10,00,000 2,05,00,000	4,20,50,000 4,15,50,000	4,98,42,522 (—) 4,98,32,343	—19,98,767
	Total for (d) Suspense	..	+19,88,488	5,00,000	5,00,000	+10,279	+19,98,767
	(e) Deduct Receipts on Capital Account.	..	—7,06,363	—2,75,000	—4,80,000	-5,49,390	—12,55,753
	GRAND TOTAL ..	2,457.00	12,77,29,583	3,52,00,000	6,00,00,000	6,08,41,980	18,85,71,563

APPENDIX III

ANNUAL JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 2 (CRIMINAL)

Statement showing the Offences reported and persons tried, convicted and acquitted of each class of offences in the several Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1961-62.

	No. of cases				Number of persons						
	Offences reported including	*Reports as true*	*Brought to trial*	*Under trial during year transferred from previous year.*	*Acquitted or discharged*	*Convicted*	*Died escaped or transferred*	*Committed or referred trial*	*Struck off*	*Dealt with u/s. 562 Cr.P.C.*	*Remaining under trial*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
OFFENCES UNDER THE INDIAN PENAL CODE											
Offences against the State Chapter VI ..	69	69	69	437	221	136	2	..	..	..	78
Criminal conspirary, Chapter V-A ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Offences relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Offences against public tranquility, Chapetr VIII ..	3,490	3,490	3,490	15,792	4,135	6,962	704	83	85	78	3,745
Offences by or relating to Public Servants, Chapter IX ..	56	56	56	87	37	18	14	..	2	..	16
Contempts of the lawful authority of Public servants Chapter X ..	134	134	134	200	61	54	9	..	5	3	68
False evidence and offences against public justice Chapter XI ..	149	149	149	211	78	40	30	4	5	5	49

APPENDIX III—*concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Offences relating to coin and Government Stamps Chapter XIII ..	33	33	33	33	4	16	9	1	..	..	3
Offences relating to Weights and measures Chapter XII ..	141	141	141	197	23	159	..	..	3	1	11
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenvenience decency and morals, Chapter XIV ..	2,678	2,678	2,678	3,411	411	2,514	25	..	28	91	342
Offences relating to religion Chapter XV ..	31	31	31	85	32	7		7	2	..	30
OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY CHAPTER XVI											
Affecting life ..	2,314	2,413	2,314	6,423	1,765	639	783	1,658	70	53	2,055
Causing miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants and the concealment of births ..	41	41	41	65	8	8	4	3	7	7	28
Nurt ..	7,849	7,849	7,849	24,325	13,861	1,323	742	21	414	108	7,856
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement ..	707	707	707	2,544	1,552	96	80	18	24	15	759
Criminal force and assault ..	1,508	1,508	1,508	4,647	2,564	281	148	12	37	6	1,599
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour ..	217	217	217	637	203	56	40	50	13	8	267
Rape ..	87	87	87	159	41	12	3	29	..	12	62
Unnatural offences ..	4	4	4	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	3
OFFENCES AGAIANST PROPERTY CHAPTER XVII											
Theft ..	8,995	8,995	8,995	15,099	5,053	4,870	175	18	142	582	1,019 57

Criminal misappropriation of property ..	120	120	120	167	45	21	15	4	5	5	72
Criminal breach of trust ..	989	989	989	1,481	343	262	172	19	44	18	623
Receiving stolen property ..	318	318	318	529	187	116	23	2	10	8	183
Cheating ..	550	550	550	264	325	102	..	139	23	6	269
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property ..	11	11	11	22	10	1	2	..	..	..	9
Mischief ..	882	882	882	3,067	1,726	122	69	65	12	7	1,066
Criminal trespass ..	3,145	3,146	3,146	10,638	5,564	598	290	1	161	54	3,970
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks Chapter XVIII ..	147	147	147	368	176	30	24	9	9	..	120
Criminal breach of contract of sercive Chapter XIX	11	11	11	30	23	3	2	..	..	..	2
Offences against marriage Chapter XX ..	225	225	255	1,082	627	5	59	..	36	1	354
Defamation Chapter XXI ..	164	164	164	488	218	25	9	..	..	6	230
Criminal intimidation, insult Chapter XXII ..	and annoyance 1,161	1,161	1,161	3,131	1,858	345	20	..	37	6	86
Offences under Special and Local Laws ..	2,83,809	2,83,809	2,83,809	3,06,769	31,334	2,37,284	3,552	26	7,401	1,244	5 25,972
Total ..	3,20,482	3,20,482	3,20,482	4,05,355	73,389	2,56,225	6,877	2,197	8,581	2,327	55,759

APPENDI

Form No. 105] STATEMENT A. Return of cognizabl

Sl. No	Laws	Offence	Number pending from previous year.		Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4 A+5 minus 6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistakes of law or fact or declared non-cogni-
			Cases pending investigation from previous year.	Cases pending disposal in Court.					
1	2	3	4(A)	4(B)	5	6	7	8	9
	Section of Indian Penal Code								
1	115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of cognizable offences	1	1	1	..	2	..	..
	120(b)(f)	Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	CLASS I	**Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.**							
2	131 to 36 and 131.	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	..	..	3	..	3	..	..
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin ..	2	4	3	..	5	..	..
4	255 to 263-A	Offences relating to Stamps	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	2	1	16	..	16	..	..
6	489-A to 489-D	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	6	1	5	..	11	1	..
7	212, to 216, 216-A	Harbouring an offender ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
8	224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	15	51	73	..	38	1	..
9	143 to 153, 157 158 and 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	252	846	966	1	1,217	45	10
10	140, 170 and 171	Personating public servant or soldier.	2	6	4	..	6	..	1
10A	295, 296, 297	Offences against religion ..	5	14	14	..	19	2	1
		Total ..	285	925	1,086	1	1,370	49	111

IV

Crime for the year 1961. **Part I—Return of c ses.**

Cases pending investigation with the Police at the end of the year.	Cases pending disposal in court at the end of the year.	Convicted	Acquitted or discharged	Compounded	True cases: Not detected or apprehended	True cases: Total true cases disposed of (columns. 6+11+12 (A) + 12 (B)+13)	Total true cases directly filed before the Magistrate (difference between columns 14 and 17).	Total cases directly filed before the Magistrate ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14 and 15).	Cases withdrawn transferred	Cases abated or quashed on account of the death of the accused.	Cases that could not be proceeded as the accused was declared to be mentally deranged.	Otherwise disposed off.
10A	10B	11	12A	12B	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	4	1	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	6	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	1	39	9	..	2	50	..	..	..	2	..	..	22
340	945	63	404	192	37	697	..	..	3	4	..	..	21
5	3	..	3	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	13	8	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
388	1,014	114	428	192	45	774	..	..	3	12	1	..	44

Form No. 105] STATEMENT A.

Sl. No.	Laws	Offence	Number pending from previous year.		Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4 A+5 minus 6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistakes of law or fact or declared non-cogni-
			Cases pending investigation from previous year.	Cases pending disposal in Court.					
1	2	3	4(A)	4(B)	5	6	7	8	9
		B.F.	285		925	1,086	1	1,370	49 111
	CLASS II **Serious Offences against Person**								
11	302, 303 and 396	Murder ..	86		511	693	..	779	9 6
12	307	Attempts at murder ..	9		62	62	..	71	3 ..
13	304 and 308	Culpable homicide ..	2		10	5	..	7	.. 1
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband.	7		38	36	..	43	3 2
15	377	Unnatural offences ..	1		1	2	..	3	.. ..
16	317 and 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	21		29	90	..	111	2 10
17	305, 306 and 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide.	27		56	228	..	255	11 14
18	329, 331, 333 325, 326 and 335.	Grievous hurt ..	101		465	666	..	767	19 73
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	9		9	14	..	23	4 3
20	327, 330, 332, and 324.	Hurt ..	374		971	1,904	..	2,278	101 144
21	363 to 369, 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc. for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	61		103	175	..	236	32 10
22	346 to 348 ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extension.	1		5	15	..	16	3 2
22A	332 to 353	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	45		205	205	..	283	11 21
23	353, 354, 356 and 357.	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft- wrongfully confine. or	64		195	306	..	370	23 20
24	304-A and 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grevious hurt.	91		366	615	..	706	19 68
		Total ..	899		3,026	5,049	..	..	343 373
			1,184		3,951	6,135	1	7,318	292 484

ime for the year 1961. Part I—Return of cases.

umber pending t the end of the year.		True cases											
gation with the Police at the end of the year.	Cases pending disposal in court at the end of the year.	Convicted	Acquitted or discharged	Compounded	Not detected or apprehended	Total true cases disposed of (columns. 6+11+12 (A) + 12 (B)+13)	Total true cases directly filed before the Magistrate (difference between columns 14 and 17).	Total cases directly filed before the Magistrate ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14 and 15).	Cases withdrawn transferred	Cases abated or quashed on account of the death of the accused.	Cases that could not be proceeded as the accused was declared to be mentally deranged.	Otherwise disposed off.
10A	10B	11	12A	12B	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
288	1,014	114	422	192	45	774	..	..	..	3–12	..	1	44
104	568	199	265	..	86	550	..	..	..	6	29	..	18
16	66	15	23	1	3	42	..	..	..	2	..	..	1
..	9	4	3	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	37	7	22	..	..	29	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	1	1	1	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	23	20	9	..	57	86	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
33	46	131	28	..	11	170	..	..	..	27	5	..	5
112	451	103	199	225	23	550	..	..	..	9	4	..	14
6	11	2	5	..	1	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
381	1,034	183	482	763	78	1,506	..	..	..	2–39	4	..	38
39	125	57	37	1	21	116	..	..	..	16	..	..	1
2	8	..	2	3	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	206	64	121	12	8	205	..	..	2	2	2	..	3
53	238	54	138	23	11	225	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
102	436	168	200	18	31	417	..	..	..	14	10	..	6
911	3,259	1,002	1,535	1,046	332	3,921	..	..	..	4–117	55	..	91
1,199	4,273	1,122	1,957	1,238	377	4,694	..	..	..	7 129	55	1	135

APPENDI

Return of Cognizable Crime for the ye

STATEMENT AA

Sl. No.	Laws	Offence	Number pending from previous year: Cases pending investigation from previous year	Number pending from previous year: Cases pending disposal in Court	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4A+5 minus 6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistakes of law or fact or declarednon -cogni-
1	2	3	4(A)	4(B)	5	6	7	8	9
	CLASS VI	**Other Offences not specified in Statement A—Part I**							
2	161 to 172A, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291, Section 34 of Central Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under Local laws.	Bribery under Section 34 of Central Act V of 1861 and Bribery u/s 161 IPC and Central Act II of 1947.	96	296	1,342	..	..	31	59
		Total of Class I to V & Sl. No. 1, above.	5,565	11,001	55,074	553	..	1,035	1,367
		Section 34 of Act II of 1881 Act II of 1947 & Nuisance punishable under Local Laws.	2	13	3	..	..	..	..
2(*a*)	..	Arms Act	.. 124	205	373	..	..	1	7
2(*b*)	..	Opium Act	.. 2	2	9	..	..	..	..
2(*c*)	..	Gambling Act	.. 49	972	3,725	..	..	..	10
2(*d*)	..	Excise Act	.. ..	..	475	..	..	..	..
2(*e*)	..	Explosive Act and Explosive Substance Act	5	7	29	..	..	1	..
2(*f*)	..	Prohibition Act	 2,525	191 27	88,213	220	..	64–64	7,452
2(*g*)	..	Mysore Police Act	.. 240	957	68,699	..	..	1	1,070
2(*h*)	..	Prevention of Animal Sacrifices Act.	1	3	10	..	..	..	..
2(*j*)	..	Prevention of Cow Slaughter Act.	21	27	102	..	..	5	18

VI

1961—State.

Part I—Return of Cases

Number pending at the end of the year					True cases								
Cases pending investigation with the Police at the end of the year	Cases pending disposal in court at the end of the year	Convicted	Acquitted or discharged	Compounded	Not detected or appre hended	Total true cases disposed of (columns: 6+11+12 (A) +12 (B)+13)	Total true cases directly filed before the Magistrate (difference between columns 14 and 17)	Total cases directly filed before the Magistrate ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14 and 15)	Cases withdrawn	Cases abated or quashed on account of the death of the accused.	Cases that could not be proceeded as the accused was declared to be mentally deranged.	O. D.
10A	10B	11	12A	12B	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
93	321	107	2,100	14	919	1,200	..	..	..	..	2	..	14
3,409	11,498	8,594	4,697	531	2,787	28,318	..	..	..	148	83	..	351
..	..	..	..	..	5,687	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	8	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
68	173	332	89	2	15	..	..	..	..	3	4	3	..
1	5	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	586	3,337	440	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
30	53	230	3	157	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
5	12	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
2,1067	56,611	12,464	728	11,390	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	188
3,408	65,522	2,602	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	914
3	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	72	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..

APPENDIX VI (

MYSOR

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIM

STATEMENT AA-

Return

Sl. No.	Laws	Offence	Number pending from previous year: Cases pending investigation from previous year.	Number pending from previous year: Cases pending disposal in Court	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4A+5 minus 6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistakes of law of fact or declared non-cognizable
1	2	3	4(A)	4(B)	5	6	7	8	9
2(*k*)	..	Caste Disability Act Untouchability Offences Act.	8	33	84	..	..	21	7
2(*l*)	..	The Mysore Lotteries and Prize Competition control Tax Act.	1	5	1	..	..	..	1
2(*m*)	..	Motor Vehicles Act	6,193	9,631	1,01,284	..	..	..	11,070
2(*n*)	..	Prevention of Juvenile Smoking Act.	..	9	600	..	..	..	..
2(*o*)	..	Superession of Immoral Traffic Act.	..	30	1,707	..	..	..	32
2(*p*)	..	Offences under Special and Local laws declared to be cognizable but not included in the above.	75	2,514	5,122	..	..	36	24
3(a)	..	Petty charge Sheets for I.P.C. non-cognizable cases.	20	770	2,855	..	..	..	253
3(*b*)	..	Petty charge sheets for special and local Law according to each law to be shown separately.	208	1,505	35,016	1	..	57	229
		Total	9,581	447 21	309 648	221		162	20,587

POLICE

FOR THE YEAR 1961

PART I

Cases

Number pending at the end of the year					True cases									
Cases pending investigation with the Police at the end of the year	Cases pending disposal in court at the end of the year	Convicted	Acquitted or discharged	Compounded	Not detected or apprehended	Total true cases disposed of (columns: 6+11+12 (A) + 12 (B)+13)	Total true cases directly filed before the Magistrate (difference betweencolumns 14 and 17)	Total cases directly filed before the Magistrate ending inconviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14 and 15)	Cases withdrawn	Cases abated or quashed on account of the death of the accused.	Cases that could not be proceeded as the accused was declared to be mentally deranged.	Otherwise disposed of
10A	10B	11	12A	12B	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
48	34	32	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
11,500	39,331	2,324	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	2,799
..	9	575	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
317	1,130	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	36
2,497	4,833	240	55	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
258	2,865	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
3,096	32,475	470	2,425	9	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	5	262
..	..	..	1,917	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16,758	2,58,643	9,211	93	11,401	10	..	..	..	..	125	..	263	3,983

APPENDIX VI (

Cognizable Cri

Sl. No.	Nature of the Offence	Cases pending Investigation from previous year.	Cases pending disposal in Court.	Cases reported during the year.	Cases not investigated declared false or Mistake of fact or law or noncognizable pending investigation or Trial.	Total true cases	Cases not detected
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Total Cognizable Crime Grand Total of Sl. I and Classes I to V.	5,469	10,705	24,732	19,788	21,118	5,668
2.	Murder Sl. 11/Sec. 302, 303 I.P.C.	86	511	693	740	550	86
3.	Kidnapping and Abduction, etc., Sl. 21/Sec. 363 to 369, 371 to 373 I.P.C.	61	103	175	223	116	21
4.	Dacoity Sl. 25/Secns. 398 to 399 and 402 I.P.C.	25	108	69	122	80	12
5.	Robbery Sl. 26/Secns. 392 to 394, 397, 398 I.P.C.	26	133	154	210	103	24
6.	House Breaking Sl. 29/ Secns. 449, 452, 404, 455, 457 to 460 I.P.C.	1,496	1,668	4,705	3,397	4,472	2.327
7.	Thefts Cattle Sl. 33 ..	121	333	771	581	644	88
8.	Thefts Ordinary Sl. 33 Secn. 379 to 382 I.P.C.	1,602	2,069	8,409	4,267	7,813	2,405
9.	Riots Sl. 9/Sec. 143 to 153, 157 to 159 I.P.C.	252	846	966	1,367	697	37
10.	Criminal Breach of Trust Sl. 34 Secns. 406—409 I.P.C.	276	467	651	892	502	52
11.	Cheating Sl. 36/Secn. 419, 420 I.P.C.	141	190	455	533	253	69
12.	Counterfeiting Sl. 3 and 6 Secns. 231—254—489A to 489D. I.P.C.	8	5	8	15	6	3

Cases 1961 PROFORMA 1.

Cases in which Chargesheet was laid.	Cases compounded or withdrawn	Cases in which Trail was completed.	Cases convicted	Cases acquitted or discharged.	Percentage of cases convicted to true cases investigated.	Percentage of cases convicted to cases in which trial was completed.	Volume of Crime
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
15,450	2,926	12,119	7,522	4,597	35.61	62.06	105.03
464	..	464	199	265	36.18	42.88	2.94
95	1	94	59	37	49.14	60.63	0.74
68	..	78	18	60	22.50	23.07	0.38
79	5	124	23	101	22.33	18.54	0.65
2,145	195	1,908	1,368	540	30.59	71.69	19.98
556	126	428	265	163	41.14	61.91	3.27
5,408	508	4,413	3,626	787	46.40	82.16	35.71
660	195	467	63	404	9.03	13.49	4.10
450	57	395	258	137	51.39	65.31	2.76
184	160	154	81	73	32.01	52.59	1.93
3	..	3	1	2	16.06	33.33	..

APPENDIX VI

Cognizable

Sl. No.	Nature of the Offence	Cases pending from previous year.	Cases pending disposal in Courts.	Cases reported during the year.	Cases not investigated declared false or Mistake of fact or law or non-cognizable pending investigation or Trial.	Total true cases	Cases not detected
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1.	Total Cognizable Crime Grand Total of Sl. I and Classes I to V and I.P.C. cognizable crimes of Class VI.	5,565	11,001	26,074	20,239	20,322	

contd.)

All I. &P.C. Cases 1961.

Cases in which Chargesheet was laid.	Cases compounded or withdrawn.	Cases in which Trail was completed.	Cases convicted	Cases acquitted or discharged.	Percentage of cases convicted to true cases investigated.	Percentage of cases concivted to cases in which trial was completed.	Volum of Crime
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
16,601	2,935	13,291	8,594	4,697	38.50	64.66	11.96

APPENDIX VII

Live-stock and Poultry

(As per Census of 1956)

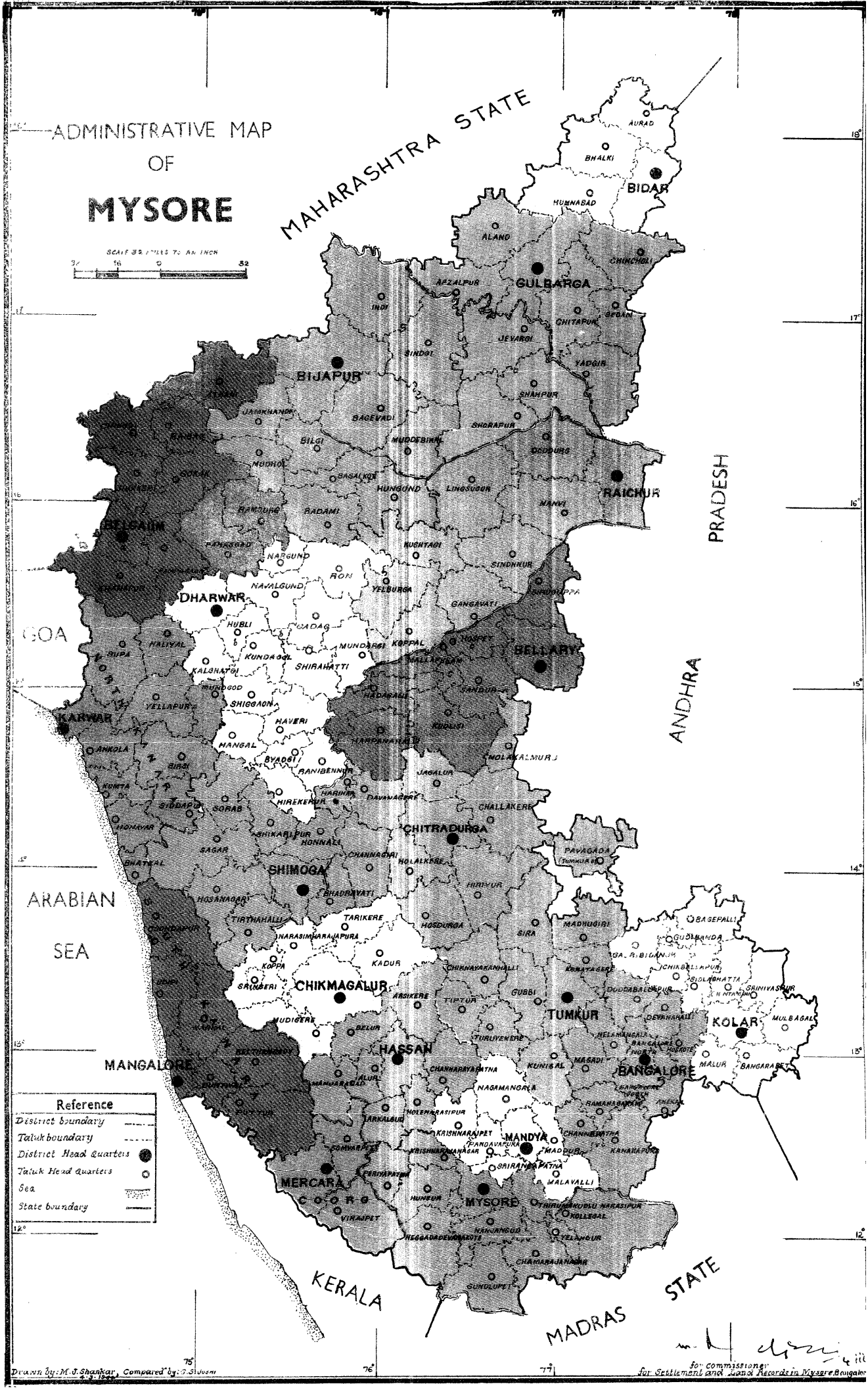
Areas	*Cattle*	*Buffaloes*	*Sheep*	*Goats*	*Horses and Ponies*	*Donkeys*	*Pigs*	*Total Live-stock*	*Poultry*
Bangalore District ..	7,16,752	1,43,686	3,36,751	2 37,551	1,608	9,119	14,285	14,59,486	8,96,467
Kolar ..	5,00,362	1,16,413	4,97,828	2,85,035	1,049	7,962	35,067	14,43,721	7,56,655
Mandya District ..	3,17,575	1,16,467	3,42,049	1,31,250	660	3,583	5,185	9,16,789	5,21,269
Mysore District ..	7,38,130	1,29,456	2,15,059	2,13,419	1.222	2,585	4,121	13,04,010	5,35,042
Hassan District ..	5,62,311	1,20,111	2,42,786	1,40,629	1,327	1,300	6,122	10,74,586	5,21,996
Chickmagalur District ..	3,47,185	63,967	72,632	52,831	568	755	9,101	5,47,139	2,97,090
Shimoga District ..	4,45,461	1,50,850	34,625	68,950	985	841	2,372	8,04,085	3,58,656
Chitaldrug District ..	4,41,415	1,73,482	3,81,991	1,72,194	1,562	3,942	3,717	11,78,303	2,33,156
Tumkur District ..	6,38,473	1,40,353	6,87,412	2,81,014	1,144	8,009	16,246	17,72,655	5,70,472
Bellary District ..	3,29,699	1,07,008	1,79,753	90,303	985	2,531	3,515	7,13,797	1,26,466
Coorg District ..	1,70,531	30,914	155	3,340	167	139	35,860	2,41,106	3,04,840
South Kanara District ..	5,58,198	2,38,311	255	28,354	112	..	12,835	8,38,065	9,69,143
Raichur District ..	4,61,954	1,12,564	2,04,565	1,27,046	3,435	3,669	5,246	9,18,487	1,63,916
Gu barga District ..	6,14,161	1,40,097	2,00,211	1,60,061	10,387	3,633	4,728	11,33,433	2,80,298
Bidar District ..	2,50,306	81,738	61,871	44,628	5,305	2,571	4,467	4,51,292	56,560
Bijapur District ..	5,08,554	1,90,794	2,00,816	2,50,940	5,882	3,331	6,705	11,67,025	3,12,604
Belgaum District ..	4,89,566	3,20.915	2,77,970	1,88,197	3.107	1.546	11,435	12.92,824	3.65.636
Dharwar District ..	5,86,008	2,39,155	1,21,836	1,22,233	3,429	2,841	3,795	10,79,329	1,87,123
North Kanara District ..	2,73,648	79,110	2,513	3,293	55	62	880	3,59,561	3,10,191
MYSORE STATE									
Urban ..	5,33,652	2,25,632	1,02,731	1,12,955	6,080	8,753	17,922	10,07,886	6,44,845
Rural ..	85,16,637	24,69,759	39,58,167	24,88,322	36,900	49,766	1,67,660	176,87,807	71,22,726
Grand Total ..	90,50,289	26,95,391	40,60,898	26,01,277	42,989	58,519	1,85,682	1,86,95,693	77,67,571

APPENDIX IX.

Statement of Registration, Receipts and Expenditure in each Registration Office of the Mysore State during the year 1961-62.

Sl. No.	Name of Office	Total No. of docts. regd. in books, I, III & IV	Total amount of ordinary fees	Total of other receipts	Total Receipts	Total Expenditure
1.	Office of the I.G.R. & Commr. of Stamps. ..	..	..	..	..	.. 1,04,686.23
2.	Bangalore District ..	70,926	4,39,632.03	1,06,130.37	5,45,761.90	1.67,143.60
3.	Mandya District ..	34,553	1,78,196.94	20,961.03	1,99,157.97	81,679.21
4.	Mysore District ..	51,490	3,20,773.75	47,031.55	3,67,805.30	1,46,580.18
5.	Hassan District ..	28,339	1,25,746.81	27,289.21	1,53,036.02	80,443.27
6.	Tumkur District ..	36,779	1,48,160.88	32,215.51	1,80,376.39	95,389.51
7.	Chickmagalur District ..	10,274	2,60,745.36	19,856.07	2,80,601.43	35,539.52
8.	Shimoga District ..	16,851	1,93,946.08	33,565.33	2,07,511.41	56,371.47
9.	Chitradurga District ..	18,771	1,05,230.27	29,879.02	1,35,109.29	45,327.37
10.	Kolar District ..	33,184	1,27,530.22	29,191.14	1,56,721.36	91,363.80
11.	Bellary District ..	16,028	1,13,802.36	19,474.43	1,83,276.79	66,709.64
12.	Dharwar District ..	18,057	1,76 78r.61	4 347.14	1,81,13175	62,360.15
13.	Belgaum District ..	19,800	1,71,334.41	4,25,586	1,75,711.27	71,972.26
14.	Bijapur District ..	15,361	1,50,257.01	2,692.98	1,52,994.99	52,672.36
15.	Gulbarga District ..	2,833	58,162.75	12,624.17	70,786.92	27,569.77
16.	Raichur District ..	3,571	66,427.00	14,754.39	31,181.39	26,923.82
17.	Bidar District ..	1,565	39,290.50	4,537.15	43,827.65	9,623.05
18.	North Kanara District ..	2,782	19,629.01	2,705.01	22,334.55	26,358.59
19.	South Kanara District ..	12,990	1,71,754.93	65,860.35	2,87,605.28	1,42,544.37
20.	Coorg ..	3,348	36,793.51	13,563.40	50,356.91	9,221.72
	Total ..	3,97,472	28,84,309.44	4,90,934.63	33,75,244.07	14,01,483.89

WD 10344—GPB—1.800—5-9-68


ADMINISTRATIVE MAP
OF
MYSORE
SCALE 32 MILES TO AN INCH
MAHARASHTRA STATE
ANDHRA PRADESH
KERALA
MADRAS STATE
ARABIAN SEA
GOA
AURAD
BHALKI
BIDAR
HUMNABAD
ALAND
CHINCHOLI
GULBARGA
AFZALPUR
INDI
CHITAPUR
SEDAM
JEVARGI
SINDGI
YADGIR
BIJAPUR
SHAHPUR
BASAVANA BAGEVADI
SHORAPUR
BILGI
MUDDEBIHAL
DEODURG
MUDHOL
BAGALKOT
HUNGUND
LINGSUGUR
RAICHUR
BADAMI
MANVI
BELGAUM
KHANAPUR
NARGUND
KUSHTAGI
SINDHNUR
RON
NAVALGUND
YELBURGA
DHARWAR
GANGAVATI
HUBLI
GADAG
KOPPAL
MUNDARGI
GANGAVATI
BELLARY
KALGHATGI
SHIRAHATTI
SIRUGUPPA
SANDUR
KARWAR
SHIGGAON
HAVERI
HOSPET
HOLALKERE
MOLAKALMURU
BYADGI
RANIBENNUR
JAGALUR
HARIHAR
DAVANAGERE
HIREKERUR
CHALLAKERE
CHITRADURGA
SORAB
SHIKARIPUR
HONNALI
CHANNAGIRI
PAVAGADA
SAGAR
SHIMOGA
HOLALKERE
HIRIYUR
BHADRAVATI
HOSANAGARA
TARIKERE
MADHUGIRI
BASAVAPATNA
TIRTHAHALLI
NARASIMHARAJAPURA
HOSDURGA
SIRA
GUDIBANDA
KOPPA
KADUR
CHIKKANAYAKANHALLI
CHIKBALLAPUR
SRINIVASPUR
SRINGERI
CHIKMAGALUR
ARSIKERE
TIPTUR
GUBBI
TUMKUR
KOLAR
MULBAGAL
MUDIGERE
BELUR
TURUVEKERE
HASSAN
CHANNARAYAPATNA
KUNIGAL
MAGADI
BANGALORE
MALUR
BANGARAPET
NAGAMANGALA
KRISHNARAJPET
PANDAVAPURA
MANDYA
MADDUR
KANAKAPURA
SRIRANGAPATNA
MALAVALLI
MERCARA
COORG
VIRAJPET
MYSORE
HUNSUR
KOLLEGAL
CHAMARAJANAGAR
GUNDLUPET
MANGALORE
Reference
District boundary
Taluk boundary
District Head Quarters
Taluk Head Quarters
Sea
State boundary
Drawn by: M. J. Shankar, Compared by: T. S. Joshi
for commissioner
for Settlement and Land Records in Mysore, Bangalore